FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Al-Wazzan Resignation — Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan placed his resignation "at the disposal" of President Amin al-Jumayyil, who said he will consider the matter but asked Al-Wazzan to remain in office until "the features of the new phase" are clarified and appropriate arrangements are made, Beirut radio reported. In his resignation letter to the president, which was broadcast by the radio, Al-Wazzan said he was offering to resign in order to enable Al-Jumayyil to move ahead toward a new stage in the "salvation process" and establish a national unity government.

Reaction to Cease-Fire — The National Salvation Front (NSF) and the Amal Movement are "meticulously" committed to the cease-fire and seek to use it as a means of establishing a detente that will lead to a genuine "national charter," Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt announced in Damascus. In his remarks, reported by Radio Monte Carlo, Junblatt stressed that Lebanon's internal conflict has entered a phase of "political and social struggle" to establish a "balanced national government," to free Lebanon from factional and sectarian hegemony, and to secure Israel's unconditional withdrawal from southern Lebanon. The NSF insists that the Lebanese Army not be used in internal matters and not participate in the civil war, Junblatt reaffirmed. The PSP leader also stated that the NSF wants former Prime Minister Rashid Karami to succeed Al-Wazzan as prime minister.

The Command Council of the Phalangist Lebanese Forces warned that Syria is likely to undermine the cease-fire if Western pressure on it weakens, according to a statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio. The Lebanese Forces believe the central topic in any national dialogue should be deployment of the Army in the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh area and reject "any veto on any Lebanese personality" imposed by Syria and its "agents," the statement added. Former President Camille Sham'un likewise said he will not participate in the dialogue if Syria maintains its veto against Al-Wazzan and Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad, the radio reported. Although the Lebanese Forces adhere to the cease-fire agreement, they are not bound by its "consequences and implications" and will reject any outcome that conflicts with the supreme interest of Lebanese Christians, Phalangist military commander Fadi Afram stated in remarks reported by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

In other reaction to the agreement, Israeli officials expressed satisfaction with the cease-fire but were unenthusiastic about the role allocated to Syria in the national dialogue, IDF Radio reported. Welcoming the cease-fire, Damascus radio said Lebanon must discard the notion that any side can win the civil war, destroy or coerce the other factions, and impose its own rule. The radio stressed that any connection with Israel will bring Lebanon "destruction, fragmentation, and collapse." Saudi King Fahd praised both the "positive stand" of the Syrian leaders and the "excellent understanding" displayed by the Lebanese Government to help achieve the cease-fire, SPA reported. Emphasizing the Kingdom's willingness to remain a mediator in inter-Arab disputes, Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan said the Lebanese conflict should be resolved so that the Arabs can unite to confront Israel and regain their "usurped rights," according to SPA

Military/Security Situation — The cease-fire held throughout 26 September despite "limited violations" during which a Lebanese Army soldier was killed by sniper fire at Kayfun, south of Suq al-Gharb, Beirut radio reported. The Army subsequently clashed with gunmen in the southern suburb of Beirut, the radio said, and opposition forces reinforced their positions in the Ash-Shuf Mountain area, thereby violating the cease-fire agreement. Earlier, an Army Command communique broadcast by the radio noted that the nightly curfew in Beirut will continue despite the cease-fire. In another development, President al-Jumayyil telephoned the UN secretary general to request that UN observers supervise the cease-fire, ANSA reported.

PLO Affairs

As the Syrians continued to besiege over 1,000 Fatah fighters and their families near Al-Hirmil in northern Lebanon, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat appealed to Arab countries to "avert a deterioration" in the situation, according to AFP and Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reports. A WAFA report cited by AFP claimed the Syrian action fulfilled one of the conditions of the Lebanon cease-fire, while 'Arafat told Fatah cadres in northern Lebanon that the PLO will not allow anyone to accomplish what Israel failed to achieve earlier, North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio noted.

In a separate development, the same radio denied Lebanese reports that Fatah loyalists had clashed with dissidents as well as PFLP-General Command and Palestinian Struggle Front supporters in the Al-Badawi camp in northern Lebanon.

Israel

"Deep differences" in opinion over the situation in Lebanon and the settlements issue emerged during the 26 September meeting between Labor Party Chairman Shi'mon Peres and Prime Minister-designate Yitzhaq Shamir, Peres announced on Jerusalem radio. Peres also expressed doubt that the differences can be overcome in order to form a national unity government.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levi and National Religious Party leader Zvulun Hammer declared that there will be no national unity government if the Alignment insists on freezing the West Bank settlements, ITIM and IDF Radio reported.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA warned Iran that Iraq is prepared to repulse an anticipated offensive with bombing raids on selected targets "deep" inside Iranian territory.

In New York, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz indirectly rejected an appeal by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to stop the conflict since it might force the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, telling him that "anything" could happen in a conflict which extends to both land and sea, KYODO reported.

Pakistan

Police arrested the leader of the banned Pakistani Democratic National Party, Wali Khan, on his return from London together with over 300 antigovernment figures as local elections in Sind Province grow near, AFP reported. Meanwhile, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq told newsmen that, if he decided in favor of allowing the political parties to take part in the elections, the parties will be given enough time to make preparations, according to Karachi radio.

Afghanistan

In a speech to Air Force Academy graduates broadcast by Kabul radio, President Babrak Karmal said the DRA's modern equipment includes "modern antiaircraft missile complexes" as well as supersonic fighters and helicopters equipped with electronic detection devices.

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Inter-Palestinian Fighting Reported Near Tripoli

NC270607 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon this morning, violent clashes have been going on since 0430 today inside the Al-Baddawi camp, north of Tripoli, between pro-'Arafat Fatah gunmen and gunmen from the PFLP-GC, the Palestinian Struggle Front, and the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group. Various types of weapons are reportedly being used in these clashes. Explosions and artillery fire were heard in the Tripoli quarters adjacent to the camp.

Our correspondent says the pro-'Arafat forces have tightened their control over a number of dissident positions in the camp. Three pro-'Arafat men were killed in yesterday's clashes. The inter-Palestinian clashes coincided with similar clashes between elements of the Islamic Unification Front and the communists in the Al-Mina area. The clashes lasted until early this morning.

Our correspondent in the south has reported that two explosions took place this morning in Al-Hilaliyah and at An-Najmah Square in Sidon. The first was in a Toyota belonging to George 'Abbud, and the second was in a Renault belonging to a member of the Shahadah family. According to our correspondent's information, rocket launchers were received by the socialists and were set up in the Iqlim al-Kharrub area to reinforce the armed positions.

Al-Baddawi Reports 'Untrue'

NC270819 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0630 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The official Lebanese media and other radios — whose background is well-known — have alleged that a clash occurred in the Al-Baddawi camp among Palestinian forces yesterday. We would like to point out that the report is untrue in part and parcel, and that the objective behind such reports is well known.

'Scheme' Against Revolution

JN261747 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] A responsible information source in the Palestinian revolution command has stated the following:

Some radio stations' newscasts have mentioned that the removal of the Palestinian forces from Al-Biqa' and the siege imposed on them in the Al-Hirmil area were motivated by clashes that took place between Fatah and the dissidents resulting in the death of one Syrian and one Libyan officer. The Palestinian source would like to emphasize that this version is merely a pretext for removing our forces and besieging them in accordance with a preplaned scheme for striking at the revolution, that these two officers were killed in the mountain area, and that the Palestinian revolution forces had nothing to do with this incident.

'Extreme Tension' in Al-Baddawi

NC270702 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Extreme tension prevails in the Al-Baddawi camp in the north following clashes that continued until 0700 today between Palestinians from the 'Arafat and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] groups. A security report said 4 people were killed and 10 others wounded in these clashes.

'Situation Calm'

NC270828 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The latest reports received from the Al-Baddawi camp say that the clashes that broke out at dawn today between Palestinian resistance groups have stopped, after 4 persons were killed and 10 others wounded. The reports say that the Yasir 'Arafat group has captured the dissidents' positions in Al-Baddawi and that the dissidents have only one position left in Sharbil mountain. However, the dissidents have set up four rocket launchers in the sugar factory perimeter near the Al-Baddawi camp. Reports from Tripoli say the situation there is calm following last night's clashes.

Dissidents Shell Camps

NC271132 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Our correspondent reported that 120-mm and 81-mm shells have been raining on Fatah positions in the Al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps from the positions of the pro-Abu Musa Fatah dissidents since 1200 today. Security sources said the sirens were sounded in the camps at noon.

Syrian Siege of Fatah Forces Continues

NC261950 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1910 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The Syrian forces are continuing their siege of the Fatah forces in Jibab al-Humr for the fourth consecutive day. They are not allowing these forces to make any moves at a time when the danger of an imminent clash is increasing. Palestinian sources say that in view of this Syrian military pressure the surrounded forces have been compelled to adopt a combat position as a precaution against possible dramatic developments. They add that the surrounded forces' commanders have clear orders to avoid a clash, but the Syrians' insistence on disarming them will inevitably lead to a clash, for which we will not be responsible.

The Palestinian sources point out that these developments disclose the real nature of the plans against Fatah, the backbone of the Palestinian revolution. In conclusion, they say that there are dozens of women and children with the surrounded forces. We expect the Syrians to force them to spend another night in the open, particularly since the Syrians have cut off foodstuffs and water to these forces and their families.

Syrians Tighten Siege

JN261720 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The Syrian forces continue to tighten their siege around our Palestinian forces in the Al-Hirmil area. A Palestinian military spokesman said on behalf of the Palestinian revolution forces general command that the Syrians have sent a new armored brigade to the area and have deployed it around the besieged forces, which are distributed in more than 300 vehicles loaded with fighters, families, and weapons. The spokesman also said that an envoy of the Syrian military forces has asked the besieged forces' command to move to the Al-Jibal al-Humr area, but the besieged forces' command rejected this demand. The Syrian envoy then firmly demanded that our forces hand over their heavy and personal weapons. The fighters refused to meet this demand and insisted on keeping their weapons at all cost — especially because this Syrian demand contradicts the decision on which our forces based the agreement to evacuate their positions with all their heavy and personal weapons as well as their vehicles.

The spokesman also said that the Syrian forces are continuing to tighten their siege and are refusing to give food, water, and medicine to the Palestinian families accompanying the fighters, particularly since a number of men who were wounded in the mountain battles are among those besieged. Concluding his statement, the spokesman said that the situation is still serious and tense. He added that Syrian coercion, threats, and ultimatums increase the seriousness and tension of the situation.

'Deteriorating' Situation

NC270809 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0630 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The Syrian forces in the Al-Jibab al-Humr area near Al-Hirmil continue to besiege more than 1,000 Fatah fighters with tanks and infantry, depriving them of all food, medical, and water supplies. It is worth noting that well over 25 families, including women and children, are also besieged with the brother fighters under extremely severe conditions.

A number of brother fighters, who managed to break through the seige, said the situation is deteriorating, particularly since some of the fighters were recently wounded in the mountain battles against the isolationist and U.S. forces.

Palestinian Officials Arrested

JN270917 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 27 Sep 83 pp 1, 23

[Text] Amman — It has been learned that two days ago the Syrian authorities stormed the house of Abu Usamah Muhammad, Fatah movement Revolutionary Council member and member of the movement's financial supervisory committee, and arrested him in an inhuman manner. The day before, the Syrian authorities also arrested Wahid [not further identified], official in charge of Fatah's financial department in Damascus.

Baghdad Voice of PLO on Differences With Syria

JN252054 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] With the escalation of the battles in Ash-Shuf and the mountain among the forces of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement on the one hand and the authorities' factional Army and the Phalangist militias, which are supported by the United States, on the other, the reports on Syrian-Palestinian differences and the Syrian forces' besieging of our revolution's bases have almost disappeared. This was natural. Of course, we do not mean that it was natural from the technical point of view, but from the political side.

This matter made large sectors of our people and nation feel optimistic. In fact, our people and nation expected the disappearance of the difference itself rather than the reports on it. They also expected coordination to take place, especially since the U.S. interference in the fighting raging in Lebanon alongside the Lebanese authorities, their Army, and Phalangist militias has been flagrantly exposed — coordination to confront the imperialist-Zionist design which is aimed at fragmenting Lebanon and imposing hegemony over it as a prelude to balkanizing the entire Arab region.

It is natural that the Arab and Palestinian masses expected such coordination and the disappearance of differences in order to begin new relations based on mutual confidence to confront the danger which threatens us all. But suddenly, after the nature of the U.S. design had become exposed more and more, the reports of the suspect escalation against the Palestinian revolution forces in the Al-Biqa' valley emerged. The Syrian General Staff Command and the Syrian military command in Al-Biqa' asked our forces to evacuate their positions in Al-Masna' triangle, Shtawrah, Ba'labakk, and Al-Hirmil, with their light weapons, and move to the north. In order to avoid any clash with the Syrian forces, and in accordance with the Palestinian command, our forces began to withdraw from these positions. However, new obstacles were placed before our forces. Syrian tanks still besiege our forces in some of the positions from which they were asked to evacuate. It seems that what is desired is an armed clash with our forces despite that fact that the battles in the mountain and Ash-Shuf have expanded.

We ask bitterly: Why this escalation at a time when all the forces that are supposed to confront the U.S. design should be closing their ranks? Why do these attempts, which are aimed at making this difference a strategic one, occur when the Palestinian revolution's command stresses that it is a secondary difference and that it is ready to settle it in a manner that suits the brothers on the basis of mutual correspondence?

The greater question is: Basically, why is there a difference? If the objective of this difference is to put the region on the right course and to avoid collapse, as some claim, then why is the PLO one of the targets of this process, given that it is the one that lifts its rifles in order to prevent the collapse of the region and to confront the U.S. design by all available means?

The PLO is confronting all the parties to the hostile design through its policy, action, and the blood of its martyrs. How can this party, which aggravates the differences with the PLO to the point of explosion and bloody conflict, secure for itself, and for the requirements of the pan-Arab sturggle, a force for peace and another for war by destroying the prestige and effectiveness of the PLO through liquidating and fragmenting it, especially if it truly seeks to achieve that force in order to bring about a just peace that must secure, before anything else, the Palestinian people's national and inalienable rights? If it seeks to do so, then the first point in the program of confronting the U.S.-Zionist designs must be bolstering the alliance with the PLO and not destroying it, because the PLO is the only remaining political, military, and moral force which confronts the Zionist enemy. Also, by virture of its position, alliance, friends, and before anything else, by virtue of its Palestinian and Arab balance, it will play the basic role in halting the U.S.-Zionist rashness and Arab submission to that rashness.

These are the most elementary axioms of the conflict. They have become so because the PLO has proved its qualification, capability, and skillful effectiveness in running the conflict against the U.S.-Zionist enemy. Therefore, why all these attempts to liquidate the PLO? Why are there attempts to drive it away from the arena of struggle in Lebanon?

The series of innocent questions continues: Why did the reports of the suspect escalation against the forces of the PLO in the Al-Biqa' valley emerge once again only a few days after Ronald Reagan's statements on what he has called the Lebaese crisis and after saying that the current situation is the responsibility of the PLO? Why is this escalation taking place after Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] returned to Tripoli? Why is this escalation taking place after the threats that 'Arafat received upon his arrival in Tripoli failed to achieve their objectives? Should we expect a wider and deeper difference than what appears on the surface, and deeper than what is sought by the U.S.-Zionist design? Does the Palestinian revolution's concept of the internal Arab situation differ from the entire Arab situation that avoids war, unity, or assumption of the responsibility of expression and opposition? Do we always have to say what is not said, not because we want to declare a certain stand, but to know exactly the plots that we must confront?

Why is this suspect escalation and the insistance on evacuating Al-Biqa' of our revolution's fighters at a time when there is talk of a buffer zone between the Israeli and Syrian forces in Lebanon? Does this have anything to do with the proposed plans which are aimed at halting the current fighting in Lebanon?

There are many questions. Do these questions need an answer? Do you not think that these questions contain their own answers?

The last question is: If a conflict does take place between the sons of one trench and reaches the point of fighting — we say the sons of the one trench because this stage necessitates that we should see only one enemy: the U.S.- Zionist enemy, which is resuming its hostile war against us by all available means in Lebanon — are we supposed to see enemies other than this one or are we supposed to sincerely bolster the formula of the sons of the one trench? We refer to the last question and say: If the conflict explodes to reach the point of bloody fighting, then who will achieve victory? When this happens, the Zionist-U.S. enemy will be satisfied to watch our blood being shed in Al-Biqa' and achieve what the so-called operation for the safety of the Galilee could not achieve, what could not be achieved by tens of thousands of modern U.S. rockets which were poured on Beirut, and what could not be achieved through the siege of Beirut for 3 long months — the enemy's military siege and the siege which was represented by silence in all the capitals.

If those who are behind the liquidatory designs have failed to achieve their objectives with all the sophisticated weapons in their possession against our people and revolution, then can the weak tools achieve those objectives? If our people and fighters have so far avoided fighting the sons ofthe one trench, then they will not remain idle when faced with the question of whether to be or not to be. This is our destiny, because we are the advocates of a historic message — the message of freedom, not only for Palestine, but for the entire greater Arab homeland.

Baghdad PLO Commentary

JN261920 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1637 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "Why 40 Kilometers Once Again?"]

[Text] The Syrian military command has stated that its siege of the Palestinian forces and its demand, under the threat of arms, that they withdraw from Al-Biqa' are intended to expel these forces from Al-Biqa' to areas 40 km to the north. This command has neither explained the secret behind choosing this distance of 40 km, nor the technical or political reasons behind this choice. Of course, we are fully aware of this secret and of the technical and political reasons.

We do not want to compare this Syrian 40 km with the Israeli 40 km [security zone] that was used as a primary pretext for the Zionist enemy's aggressive war last year against the PLO forces and the Palestinian and Lebanese masses. At that time the enemy raised the slogan of removing the Palestinian guns to 40 km from the Zionist settlements in northern occupied Palestine. However, we only want to outline a basic point in this regard: If the Zionist enemy had a reason for keeping the Palestinian guns far from its northern settlements, then what is the logical and reasonable reason behind this Syrian 40 km?

We must stress that the objective of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon is not only to remove the Palestinian guns, but to continue the war of annihilation against the Palestinian people and their armed revolution in order to obliterate and eventually cancel their firm national rights. The cancellation of these rights can be attained only by liquidating the political and military instrument of these rights, rights which are being expressed with an increasing efficiency through the PLO. Therefore, the Israeli invasion was carried out under the name of the Peace for Galilee operation in order to achieve the 40 km objective.

The Zionist-U.S. enemy, which knows more than anyone else that the objectives of its strategic invasion have not been fulfilled, continued its aggressive war against our people and revolution

immediately after our departure from Beirut. They used varying methods and styles in another attempt to liquidate the PLO. The crisis of Palestinian-Syrian relations, or more specifically, the crisis of Al-Biqa', began. The PLO's armed bases are in Al-Biqa'. These bases have resumed the armed struggle against the Zionist forces in Lebanon and have succeeded in turning their heroic operations against the invaders into a war of attrition, as enemy commanders themselves admitted. The Israeli objective of 40 km has been swept away.

It seems that the situation now demands another 40 km, this time not to guarantee the safety of Galilee, but to guarantee the success of the U.S. plan that the U.S. Administration is now trying to impose on Lebanon. This was explicitly confirmed when the U.S. Administration engaged the Marines and dragged the French forces into the raging fighting in the mountain and Ash-Shuf in order to fight for the Lebanese authority, its factional Army, and Phalangist militias, against the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

The objectives of the U.S. plan are crystal clear: to have U.S. hegemony over Lebanon; to partition Lebanon by creating zones of influence connected with regional powers in the area; to have a kind of balance, in reality a formal balance, between the United States' relations with the Zionist enemy and the United States' relations with the other regional powers in the Arab region; and to have a balance inside the zones of influence which, as the regional powers see, are necessary for maneuvers and for producing political settlements.

If southern Lebanon is part of the Zionist enemy's share, then the areas of Al-Biqa' to Tripoli in the north must be the share of the other regional powers who consider themselves to be super-regional powers with the right to possess zones of influence similar to Israel and the United States.

If this formal balance is achieved — more specifically, if these regional forces become convinced that such a balance has really been achieved — then the entire Middle East file will be reopened. For example, the Golan file, as well as what they will call the file of the Palestinian problem, may be reopened. Of course, the price for this balance will be liquidating the PLO and its present command, liquidating the Palestinian revolution, and transforming it, in the best of cases, into offices to provide services for this or that Arab intelligence organ.

When the mountain and Ash-Shuf battles started, and later escalated — specifically, when the U.S. military interference in these battles became exposed and blatant — many observers and well informed political quarters became enthusiastic about the importance of the negotiations in Damascus for achieving a cease-fire or the importance of the negotiations which were taking place with Damascus for achieving a cease-fire. When the mountain battles developed in the wake of Brother Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] return to Tripoli — and when the United States held the PLO responsible for the mountain battles — real dangers began to threaten the U.S. scheme. That's why the U.S. forces increased their troop concentrations in the direction of the strategic Suq al-Gharb township and proclaimed it to be a redline which no one would be allowed to cross.

With this announcement, the mediation to halt the fighting came closer to concluding a cease-fire agreement. Within this context the Syrian forces moved to besiege our forces in Al-Biqa' and asked them to withdraw to a distance of 40 km to the north. A cease-fire agreement was reached 3 days later when some of our vanguard forces began to withdraw from several Al-Biqa' positions toward the north because they had been ordered to avoid any form of military confrontation with the Syrian brothers except surrendering their weapons.

As the Palestinian spokesman has stated, the Syrian demand for the withdrawal of our forces toward the north was a prearranged matter. We are firmly convinced that one of the basic conditions of the cease-fire was to move our forces 40 km north of Al-Biqa'. This condition was most certainly a U.S. condition. That's why we have said that the question of the 40 km is truly the one which enabled the U.S. scheme to succeed. However, as the Peace for Galilee operation failed, the failure of the U.S. scheme is an easy thing for our revolutionaries to calculate. This is because they enjoy high morale and are determined to pursue the revolution until victory.

The Syrian demand for the 40-km withdrawal, in view of the fact that it is a basic condition for the cease-fire, is surely the first stage in the operation that will make the U.S. scheme a success. The second stage will be in Tripoli, and the Syrian forces will seek to disarm our forces so that implementing the second stage will be easier and without any obstacles.

Didn't we force the Zionist enemy to let our forces leave Beirut with their weapons in an honorable withdrawal? Do our Syrian brothers believe that our revolution's fighters will hand over their weapons as easily as they imagine? Once again we would like to ask: Until when will the friend and the foe take turns trying to remove us from the struggle arena? Will this be of any use after the Palestinian militant reality has become as deeply entrenched on earth as the mountains? Are the Beirut experience, the Beirut legend, and the Beirut miracle not enough to convince the brothers that the Palestinian giant cannot be defeated as long as his gun is in his hands, and as long as he is aware of the course he is to follow and the need to protect the independent Palestinian decisionmaking?

'Arafat Appeals for Help for Surrounded Followers

NC261356 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Tunis, Sep 26 (AFP) — Yasir 'Arafat is pressing Saudi Arabia, Algeria, and South Yemen to help "avert a deterioration of the situation" following the surrounding of some 1,000 of his followers by Syrian troops near Al-Hirmil in northeast Lebanon, the Palestinian News Agency WAFA reported today. WAFA, monitored in Tunis, said "intensive contacts" were going on with the Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman, who is now in Tripoli, northern Lebanon. The agency said that for the third day in succession, Syrian troops were continuing to surround 1,000 pro-'Arafat members of Fatah — the main PLO grouping — and 25 civilian families, after forcing them to leave positions in the eastern Al-Biqa' Valley.

The decision to cut off the Palestinian forces came as negotiators were putting the final touches to the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon, WAFA said. The Syrian move was in fulfillment of "one of the preconditions for the conclusion of the cease-fire agreement," WAFA claimed.

Mediation Efforts Reported Failing With Syria

GF261946 Doha QNA in Arabic 1925 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 26 Sep (QNA) — A responsible Palestinian source in Fatah's leadership announced here today that all mediation efforts that have so far been exerted to settle the Syrian-Fatah differences have failed to achieve any progress in correcting the course of Syrian-Palestinian differences. The source said the PLO will refer the issue to the next Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in November. The source affirmed that Fatah is taking all necessary steps to prevent any armed clashes between the movement's members in Al-Biqa'.

Baghdad Voice of PLO on 'Siege,' Cease-Fire

JN262027 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1602 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Events these days provoke pain and sarcasm rather than surprise and wonder. Experience has taught the Palestinians not to be surprised at anything. The Palestinian people have been disillusioned for a long time. They only need to be armed with the rifle and their steadfastness, because they are aware that the Palestinian battle is a long one filled with dangers and pains. It is a battle beside which all other battles seem too small. The Palestinian revolution's fire should always remain lit and the march of the Palestinian people should always continue on the path from which there will never be any deviation and which will only end at the gate of victory and liberation.

The current synchronization of events has been heard by all. It provokes thought as well as pain and sarcasm. This synchronization is represented by the announcement of a cease-fire in Lebanon and the siege of the Palestinian forces in Al-Biqa' and Al-Hirmil. The fighting which broke out in Lebanon 3 weeks ago has been a legitimate conflict waged by the Lebanese Nationalist Forces to rectify an internal Lebanese problem. The authorities there were refusing to recognize the right of all the Lebanese groups and political forces to participate in the government and to decide the fate of Lebanon in a way that guarantees social justice and political equality as well as prevents Lebanon from turning into an Israeli-U.S. colony. The fighting broke out under the slogan of foiling the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and the aggression against Lebanon's sovereignty and independence inherent in this agreement. Hence, any cease-fire should be based on this slogan which opposes all forms both of Israeli expansionist policy and of the U.S. policy whose main aim is to strike at the PLO and drive its forces from Lebanon. This is a prelude to liquidating the Palestinian revolution, reaching a settlement based on expunging the Palestinian cause from the region's lexicon, and perpetuating the Israeli expansion in the geographic, political, and economic forms.

What really provokes pain and sarcasm, but not surprise, is that the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon should be synchronized with the siege of the Fatah forces in Al-Biqa'. These forces were forced to go toward the northern area of Al-Hirmil. It was also decided to strip these forces of their heavy and light weapons. This provokes more than one question — not about the nature of the basis on which the cease-fire agreement was reached, but on the sincerity of the aims for which the fighting broke out. Foremost among these aims was the rejection of the Israeli- U.S. terms and their compromising nature.

The current events in Al-Biqa' and Al-Hirmil constitute a prelude to developments and possibilities we hope will not be realized. The siege of the PLO forces in Al-Biqa' and Al-Hirmil at this particular time brings to mind the attempts to split Fatah 4 months ago. At that time there was an Israeli-U.S condition that any settlement ensuring the division of the booty by the regional parties to the conflict must be based on striking at the PLO and completing the aims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Beirut siege, aims represented by the political and military Now that a more convenient formula has been written and a more appropriate atmosphere has been realized, the siege of the Palestinian revolution forces assumes a serious shape and constitutes very dangerous developments. Does this siege mean that the Israeli-U.S. condition on the Fatah forces was outside the framework of the the war and peace process experienced by the Lebanese mountain in Ash-Shuf and Al-Biqa', or will the Israeli-Lebanese agreement be amended so that this condition will remain valid? Is there a consensus among the parties concerned with this war and this peace process on keeping the Palestinian element outside the coming settlement formula? The evacuation of the Palestinian forces from Al-Biqa' and the demand to strip these forces of their weapons corroborate this conclusion.

Now there is an insistence on keeping the Palestinian forces away from Al-Biqa' as a prelude to the negotiations that will begin after the cease-fire decision. There is also insistence on stripping the Palestinian forces of their heavy and light weapons by besieging those forces which refuse to surrender their weapons. This siege implies cutting off water and food supplies to the women and children in the fighters' families. All of this shows that the process of wiping out the Palestinian revolution forces transcends the tactical measures of making the negotiations successfully reach the strategic target — namely, carrying the negotiations over to the extent of a comprehensive U.S.-Israeli settlement as soon as possible.

The Palestinian forces' decision to refuse to surrender their weapons, even if this leads to starving our women and children at the hands of the Syrian forces, is also a strategic decision. It is a strategic Palestinian decision because the Palestinian revolution will fight to prevent any settlement from passing — over its dead body — or to prevent its aims and rights from being ignored, even if this compels the revolution to pave the way with more women and children who are being starved to death on the Arab land.

Syria 'Coincides' With U.S. 'Threats' Against PLO

LD262104 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Brothers, our masses: The Syrian regime's new plots against the forces of the Palestinian revolution, and in particular against its backbone, the Fatah movement, come to expose the regime's role in this critical and serious stage through which the cause of the Palestinian people and the Arab region are passing. It is quite obvious that this coincides with the American threats voiced by senior U.S. officials against the PLO and its forces, threats that have been given substance by the regime forces' open intervention, together with the multinational forces, in the war that is raging in Lebanon so as to prevent any Nationalist advance to end the conflict in the national interest. The plots also come in the wake of the so-called cease-fire at the battle fronts after [word indistinct] mediations and concoctions.

We say this while we review the new grave statements alleging that the Lebanese crisis is the core of the conflict and crisis in the Middle East. These strange statements are meant to mislead and seek grave goals. At the same time they cast heavy shadows on the aims sought by the serious Syrian role; hence we understand why this Syrian insistence not to respond to all the sincere Palestinian, Arab, and non-Arab mediation efforts which have continuously and determinedly tried to rectify the course of Palestinian-Syrian relations and to remove the differences with the PLO, which have been invented by the agent regime in Damascus,

The Syrian refusal is but a completion of its role in rending the unity of the Palestinian ranks and plotting against the independent national Palestinian decision. It has now reached the zenith of its plotting: playing its role in the new American-reactionary plan of intrigue whose secret provisions were laid down by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during his first visit to the region, the plan whose first and last aim is to scatter the Palestinians all over the world after exposing them to all forms of siege and harassment, and passing the Reagan plan, which does not recognize any Palestinian existence.

Thus is becomes clear that Reagan plan will be implemented, but by Arab hands after the Yankee has, through his intervention in Lebanon, moved to openly settle the situation in the interest of the Zionist-isolationist plan. But the secret provisions of this settlement have been assigned to the Arabs represented by the Damascus regime and the friends of the United States in the region.

We place these facts before our Palestinian and Arab masses and before what revolutionary and patriotic forces are still left in this Arab homeland, for them to consider and to learn the lesson and then to gather their forces so as to stand up to the plan and to the Zionist-imperialist assault on their central cause, the cause of Palestine. We stress that this plot will not be realized save over our dead bodies. We shall stand up to it with all our might. It is a revolution until victory.

'Arafat Addresses Fatah Cadres in North Lebanon

NC270836 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic
0630 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] At 1800 yesterday Brother Abu 'Ammar, Palestinian Revolution Forces commander in chief, met with Fatah cadres and organization members in northern Lebanon. The brother commander briefed them on the latest developments in Lebanon, particularly on the siege that the Syrian forces have been imposing on the Fatah fighters. The brother commander also briefed the cadres and organization members on the current situation in the Arab and international arenas. Addressing the Fatah cadres and organization members, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: This battle made my presence here imperative, especially since U.S. and Israeli threats are being leveled against our revolution. I had warned after our departure from Beirut about what is currently taking place in the mountain and Al-Biqa'. All those plotting against our revolution have unveiled their true faces. Furthermore, it has become evident that all those U.S. warships were not brought here for Suq al-Gharb. They were rather brought here for bigger things than that.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: It has been confirmed that all the dissidents are nothing but a trojan horse, and that the scenario that was prepared against our revolution is still being implemented in the Al-Hirmil area. However, it should be made known that the plotters' schemes against our people and revolution are not our fate. Our heroic fighters have proved that nothing is impossible when confronted by their stubbornness and profound faith. We will not allow anyone to attain the objectives that Israel had failed to attain before.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The 88-day battles in Beirut had shown that weapons alone cannot fight. It is the man, with his high spirit and deep faith in his just cause, who can fight, stand fast, and triumph. It is our fighters in the Palestinian revolution who have always been fighting. We are the new Spartans defending the Arab nation. We proved this in all our battles in Ash-Shaqif, Tyre, Sidon, and Beirut, as well as in the ongoing war of attrition that forced the Zionist enemy to retreat to the Al-Awwali River. Also, the fall of Begin and the current crisis that is shaking the Zionist entity have been generated by the grave Israeli losses during the war of attrition.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We have three priorities that must be achieved in this stage:

1. To preserve and strengthen the PLO to enable it confront all plots.

2. To consolidate and develop our military force in the contact lines with the Zionist enemy and abroad.

3. To maintain the strongest ties and relationship with our steadfast kinfolk in our occupied territories.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: When we attain these priorities we will be capable of imposing our conditions.

Salah Khalaf Interviewed on Lebanon, Other Topics
JN251925 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Interview with Salah Khalaf, member of Fatah Central Committee, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Iyad, by unidentified radio correspondent; recorded; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Brother Abu Iyad, let us begin with Lebanon. It is obvious that the fighting in Lebanon is intensifying. The French forces have joined the U.S. forces in striking at the Lebanese Nationalist Forces with all the dangers such a move involves in terms of inflaming the situation in the region in general. At the same time, it is to be noted that efforts by U.S. Middle East envoy McFarlane and Saudi envoy Prince Bandar in reaching a cease-fire are accompanied by cautious optimism. In light of this, Brother Abu Iyad, what is your opinion on the possible outcome?

[Answer] Naturally, the first thing that attracts one's attention is that this flagrant U.S. intervention, the ensuing French intervention, and the possibility of other interventions indicate that Lebanon is now occupied by the entire NATO pact. This pact, whose black history [words indistinct], wants to conspire against all the Lebanese people's achievements.

The one-party regime in Lebanon is responsible for the deterioration of the situation there. This party stretched its arms to the Zionists and cooperated with them before the invasion of Lebanon, that is, before 1982. Through this alliance, the party wanted to impose the presence of one party on Lebanon. This is, of course, the Phalangist Party.

We, the Palestinian people, are in this battle and we oppose NATO, the U.S. forces, and the multinational force when they intervene in favor of the one-party regime. We must view what is taking place now as the result of this extensive U.S.-Zionist scheme in collusion with the Phalangist Party. We cannot separate what is happening from the general situation in Lebanon since 1975. The scheme is aimed at making Lebanon a U.S.-Israeli protectorate as a new [indistinct word] in addition to our occupied land in the Arab nation's body. Thus, the Lebanese people's uprising, whether in Beirut and the mountain or the battles that are raging now, did not come as a surprise.

Regarding the possibility of reaching a cease-fire and an end to the wave of violence, this can be achieved only by an understanding on a balanced rule in Lebanon. This rule must not be dominated by a single party but by every Lebanese side so they may participate in making the future of and ruling Lebanon.

Thus, we, the large number of Palestinians in Lebanon, who last year suffered from all types of oppression and repression and the mass massacres, whether in Sabra and Shatila or in the small massacres that were principally perpetrated by the Phalangist Party with the complete backing of the Israelis and the so-called Israeli defense army [fragment as heard]

I do not believe that the situation will ease and that a solution will be achieved unless the one-party regime in Lebanon becomes convinced that it must share power and that it cannot impose its rule and will on Lebanon, particularly since it is not its will, but the will of the United States and Israel. This party can only rule Lebanon by force because this party does not believe in dialogue and political action. If the one-party regime becomes convinced it must share power and that it has to deal positively with the Palestinians as human beings, then in this case, I believe that there is a possibility for a cease-fire and that a democratic dialogue on a solution can be achieved between all the Lebanese sides. I believe that relying on the foreigner and on NATO forces being stationed in Lebanon on the side of the legitimate authorities, thus ruling out a dialogue, will worsen the situation. Lebanon will be turned into a new Vietnam. If that happens, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement will not be fighting alone, but the entire the Arab nation, with all its liberation factions, will also fight alongside with Lebanese people.

[Question] Brother Abu Iyad, what is the Palestinian revolution's position toward what is happening in Lebanon, and what is its position in light of the effect of these events on the Palestine question?

[Answer] Prior to and since our departure from Lebanon, we have been calling for national unity and a national accord based on balanced government and authority. This is the only thing that might create a balanced Lebanese Army and Government. I believe that we are in support of the Nationalist Forces that stood with us, and the Lebanese people [words indistinct]. Our position is well known. We support those forces that are fighting in defense of Lebanon and the Lebanese people. We support them with all our potentials and without harming any of their interests.

[Question] Brother Abu Iyad, reports say that the Palestinians are participating in the fighting that is raging in the mountain area, and some media have tried to distort your recent statement to Radio Monte Carlo on the PLO position toward the situation in Lebanon.

[Answer] From the beginning, people have been aware of our relationship with the Nationalist Movement. We have not canceled the term "joint forces." After our departure from Beirut, we continued to call them joint forces. We continued to use the term "joint forces," in the Al-Biqa' and in the north, as well as in any other part of Lebanon that struggles against the Zionist enemy. I do not pay attention to some Arab televisions and radios. These have no weight because we know who is behind them. As I said, we support any trend which aims at maintaining balance in the Lebanese authority and Army and at preventing any single faction from dominating the Lebanese people and any single party from ruling Lebanon.

Concerning the participation in the fighting, we said that we support the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the National Salvation Front politically and morally, and if foreign forces interfered, especially the U.S. forces or the multinational forces, we would participate at the request of the Nationalist Movement.

[Question] Brother Abu Iyad, statements by Walid Junblatt, Progressive Socialist Party leader, have indicated the absence of coordination between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. What is your comment on that?

[Answer] On the contrary; there is coordination, and Walid Junblatt and all the Nationalist Forces are aware of the extent of our positive and political contribution to the Lebanese issue and to the fighting that is raging. Now we will not comment on some negative statements because we are in a battle. We will not pay attention to those disgraceful statements. Such statements will not affect us because we are fighting for the sake of the Nationalist Forces, the Lebanese people, and the Nationalist Movement regardless of Junblatt's positions.

[Question] Brother Abu Iyad, how do you see the relationship between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement?

[Answer] The relationship between us is very strong. Some dissidents are trying to show that there are differences between us and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. They exploit foreign elements that hate the Palestinian revolution. That spiteful alliance is trying to distort the Palestinian revolution's position toward the Nationalist Movement, but our relationship with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement that participated in our battle and the struggle will remain a most honorable one between a popular Palestinian movement and a Lebanese nationalist movement. Such a relationship represents an example for all future Arab alliances. The statements that are being made by some boys will not affect this living relationship.

[Question] Brother Abu Iyad, 1 year has passed on the evacuation of the Palestinian revolution forces from Beirut following the legendary steadfastness to which the enemy, before the friend, testified. It was announced several times that the Palestinian revolution had succeeded in reorganizing its ranks and in building its forces and various organs. However, more than 4 months have passed with the internal problem which is threatening Fatah's unity and, subsequently, the PLO's unity. Until now, despite all efforts by Arab, Palestinian, and friendly sides, the existing rift has not been healed. Brother Abu Iyad, where will this problem lead?

[Answer] The link between what took place in Lebanon as a result of the Zionist invasion and the problem within the Fatah movement is not far fetched but a fact. All those who capitulated, remained silent, and did not take part in the fighting, and even some Arab sides which colluded and conspired with the invasion, were pleased to hear of the so-called crisis within Fatah. This is because these sides were covering up their shortcomings so that all the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples' heroism and sacrifices will go unmentioned. Even the timing of the crisis on 10 May 1982 was meant to precede the aggression by 20 days so that all the heroism, sacrifices, and the splendid steadfastness would be forgotten. Even the Arab League, which should have celebrated the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples' steadfastness for 90 days, instead celebrated tragedies such as the Sabra and Shatila massacres. It is well-known that the Sabra and Shatila massacres were a result of Arab capitulation, deterioration, and collapse.

Here, the intention was that the talk centered on the dissension and the crisis. The crisis was intended to be compounded and highlighted by European, Western, and even Arab media, regrettably. They disseminated misleading information to portray the PLO's situation as a hopeless one. They attempted to propogate this ugly image in order to compensate for their own shortcomings. However, I reassure our people, particularly in the occupied land, that no matter how hard they try to inflame this crisis, it will remain insignificant — a crisis created by midgets. Had these midgets realized what they were doing to the most honorable revolution, I do not believe their consciences would have permitted them to do what they have done.

It is true that the crisis has been a protracted one. We have used all our calm and composed methods to settle the issue, although there are external factors that are beyond our control. Anyone listening to the colonel [Sa'd Musa Muragha] speaking on a certain radio and hearing other shameful voices during this age of Arab collapse and deterioration will realize that the issue is not an internal one. It is true the issue may have started as an internal one, but the external factors are dominating the issue.

We have been patient until now and we are trying to solve the problems of some our partisans who went against us. We are trying to solve the problem within the framework of the movement. We have used every Arab and international mediator so that, in the end, our decision will be a sound one. It is known that we tried every method to solve this crisis.

The strange thing is that this was not the first crisis in the Fatah movement. We had a crisis in 1972 after we left Jordan and we had crises in 1978 and 1980, all of which we solved democratically. However, this crisis, because it involves an external factor, deviated from its normal framework and is beginning to resemble the trojan horse of the Palestinian revolution.

It is true that we are grieved by what had happened. However, our people everywhere, particularly in the occupied land, and our revolutionaries declared their position from the start. The issue is not of a decision to dismiss, freeze, or expel anyone; it is much more complicated because, regrettably, it involves Arab countries that are exerting pressure on us in a disgraceful manner, compounding and nurturing this crisis so that no solution is achieved.

The 18-member [as heard] conciliation committee will be the last mediation committee. After that we shall declare our stand. This does not mean that our stand is not known to the brothers; on the contrary, we condemn them politically and organizationally and we even condemned their moves and their childish approach to the media. However, the Palestinian revolution's decision will be announced at the right time so that the people will realize the black history of these persons.

[Question] Brother Abu Iyad, throughout the legendary steadfastness in Beirut, the fighters on all the fighting axes knew you. What does Abu Iyad say to all those who are carrying the rifles in every trench from Voice of Palestine, voice of the Palestinian revolution?

[Answer] Of course we are passing through a dangerous stage particularly regarding what is happening in Lebanon. We must be prepared for a long battle in Lebanon, although some calm may prevail or a cease-fire is achieved at some stage. However, this calm will not last because the situation in Lebanon will remain explosive because of the presence of the foreign forces

there. Thus, we must continue to be prepared in order to fight in defense of the Arab nation. This is our destiny. We fought in Lebanon in defense of Lebanon, the Palestinian revolution, and Arab dignity. We must uphold this pledge which we made to all our revolutionaries.

I am confident that despite all difficulties and [words indistinct]. We are gathering and infiltrating in order to be together near the battlefield. This people, who struggled for a long time, remained patient, and gave many sacrifices must, in the end, reach Jerusalem and their homeland and be like all other nations. This is the aim of the fighter who stood fast in Beirut and is likely to stand fast in all forthcoming battles, God willing.

[Question] Brother Abu Iyad, let us speak now about the Arab situation. As is known, the date of the Arab summit, to be held in Riyadh, is approaching. Arab differences still exist — no, they are exacerbating — in spite of the efforts that are being exerted by some Arab parties to end them. Do you expect the Arab summit to be a success in light of these circumstances, and are there any indications pointing to the possibility of unifying the Arab stand, especially since the PLO is a party to these differences with more than one Arab party?

[Answer] Of course, if these differences are not settled, it would be difficult to imagine that an Arab summit will convene. If it convenes, this summit will be one for boot- licking, as was the case with all the previous summits, after which the Arabs would resume their differences. From this premise, I support all the efforts to settle these differences before the convocation of any summit. Otherwise, what would be the use of such a summit, especially since our Palestinian cause has wandered through many labyrinths after our departure from Lebanon?

Everyone seeks to bypass this cause and to give priority to peripheral Arab issues over the Palestinian cause, which is the core of the dispute in the Middle East and the Arab World at large. Proceeding from this reality, I believe that we must devote our efforts to the settlement of all these differences, particularly since the Arab situation is now worse than at any previous time. Differences between Syria and Iraq are still outstanding. The same applies to those between Libya and the PLO. There is blatant Libyan interference in PLO affairs and there are attempts to buy consciences with funds and weapons. There are also differences between more than one Arab country. The Iraqi-Iranian war is still raging and there are Arab parties participating in this war. All this makes the Arab citizen become very pessimistic. As revolutionaries, we view these differences as being sperficial ones because we believe that the Arab masses will inevitably move and impose their stand on the rulers.

In light of these realities and the current circumstances, I believe that any Arab summit which convenes without prior settlement of these differences, particularly the differences with the PLO, will be to no avail. This is because all the Arabs should be in agreement on one issue, the Palestinian cause. I cannot imagine that any Arab ruler would be sincere when he says that he is with the Palestinian cause and against its people, that he is with the cause and against its symbols. That cannot be. The symbol of the Palestinian cause is the PLO. Thus, any talk about the Palestinian cause will not be taken seriously either by the Palestinians inside or outside the occupied territories. We support the opinion which says that differences must first be solved, after which the Arabs may call for an Arab summit which will bring good results for this cause.

[Question] Brother Abu Iyad, do you expect any change in Israel's policy now that Shamir heads the Israeli Cabinet and in the wake of Israel's failure to achieve its objectives from the military invasion of Lebanon last year?

[Answer] I do not believe that there will be any change. Shamir has always been an enemy. He has been deeply involved with terrorist organizations from the early moments of his life. We know that he worked for the Mosad and that he has worked in every terrorist organization inside our occupied homeland even before the establishment of the Zionist entity on our occupied homeland.

Dissident Leader Abu Musa Discusses Lebanon

Kuwait Ar-Ra'y al-'Amm in Arabic 25 Sep 83 p 21

[Interview with Sa'id Musa Muragha, alias Abu Musa, Fatah dissident leader, by *Ar-Ra'y al-'Amm* correspondent 'Abdallah al-Qaq, in Bhamdun — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Qaq] News agencies have reported that you are participating in the fighting currently taking place on Mount Lebanon. What importance do you give to these reports?

[Abu Musa] We are following the news which is broadcast daily about our participation in the fighting. We believe that these reports are an attempt to encourage others against the Lebanese Salvation Front and to depict the Lebanese-Lebanese war as a Palestinian-Lebanese war. That is why we say that what is currently going on in Lebanon is a Lebanese-Lebanese conflict and not a Palestinian-Palestinian conflict. At the same time, we believe that the Salvation Front has a basic stake in this conflict and that we sympathize with it and back it with all our potential.

[Al-Qaq] Brother Yasir 'Arafat said in a statement that the opposition members are few. What do you say?

[Abu Musa] This political movement represents not only the majority in Fatah but also all honorable, sincere, and committed people in the Palestinian area. Since the beginning, he has been trying to belittle or conceal the effects of this political movement, the opposition, or the uprising, by stunting or clipping it and depiciting it as representing a certain individual. Yet time has proved to all our Palestinian and Arab masses that it is the will of the foundation and the will of the Arab masses in resisting and continuing the armed struggle, not to be subjected to U.S. hegemony, and preventing the enactment of U.S. designs, as represented first in the Fes summit plan, the Reagan plan, and the confederation plan, after this long struggle and the huge sacrifices which have been made by our Palestinian masses and the revolution.

[Al-Qaq] Do you have any intention of creating an alternative to the PLO, with the backing Syria and other Arab sides?

[Abu Musa] We believe that the current PLO is the result of our long war and struggle, and it is a result of what the revolution has produced in its struggle against Zionism and against plans of Arab domination over the Palestinian national line. Therefore, we are very anxious that this organization remain the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and continue to lead our struggle so long as it remains committed to the national charter and programs. In fact, we are protectors of this organization and we call for its protection and continuity. I want to ask: Is it we who are trying to strike at the PLO, or those who are planning to form a government-in-exile? Those who are seeking a government-in-exile, who want to obliterate the PLO and not only to split it, because the PLO has its national and progressive line and its programs which are based on armed struggle and the liberation of all Palestinian soil.

[Al-Qaq] Do you believe that the U.S. Marines who are shelling the Lebanese Nationalist Forces will directly intervene in the civil war between the Lebanese Nationalists and the Phalangists?

Abu Musa replied by saying: I think the Marines have already entered the war. When the commander of the U.S. fleet admits that the U.S. artillery bombarded the Lebanese Nationalist Forces on the Mount, this is the beginning of blatant intervention by the Marines and the United States. Therefore, that is why I do not expect in the forseenable future that the United States will be involved in the same way as it was in Vietnam. Otherwise, things will turn against the White House and those living in it because we are ready and determined to fight the United States and all its agents in the region. For us there is no difference between fighting the Israelis or the Americans because all are working within the plan engineered by the Pentagon and the White House. But if things escalate, the United States should be very careful so as not to intervene for fear of becoming dragged into this conflict because, as I have said, there are progressive and Nationalist forces ready to make sacrifices in the fighting against any force that might commit an aggression against the Lebanese Arab people.

PLO Representative on U.S. Plans in Lebanon

AB251200 Luanda ANGOP in French 1600 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Luanda, 24 Sep (ANGOP) — PLO representative Abu Fahid stated in Luanda yesterday that "the Palestinian-Israeli war did not end with the withdrawal of the PLO forces from Beirut because they are continuing their fighting in Lebanon until final victory."

Speaking during a press conference with the Angolan press on the occasion of the first anniversary of the massacre of the Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Shatila camps on 17 September 1982, Abu Fahid said the PLO forces withdrew from the Lebanese capital to avoid killing the people of this city. During the brutal massacre at Sabra and Shatila, he said, bombs which have up until now not been tested in any war were used. This, he pointed out, caused the death of about 4,000 people, including men, women, and children, many of whom were buried alive.

American imperialism, the PLO representative added, does not hide its support for the Zionist regime which 15 months ago invaded Lebanon with the aim of preventing any assistance to the Lebanese progressive forces and to exterminate the revolutionary vanguard of the Palestinian people. At present, the Americans have decided to intervene directly in the Middle East Reagan's pretext of fighting for justice "with the complicity of their Western allies. They continue to use the famous scorched-earth policy against the people, using sophisticated war equipment and a strong naval fleet, despite United Nations decisions."

Finally, he stressed that the Palestinian people, under the leadership of PLO, will continue its struggle until victory, stressing that a final defeat of imperialism can only be possible through the joint effort of all progressive forces in the world, which have within the socialist bloc the Soviet Union as their surest protector.

Palestinian Fighters' Operations in West Bank

Bomb Exploded

NC261956 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1910 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] A Palestinian struggler hurled hand grenades at an Israeli military patrol when passing near the city of Nabulus. The Zionist occupation forces immediately imposed a curfew on wide areas in the city. The occupation forces carried out a wide-scale campaign of raids and arrested more than 30 citizens on the charge of having connections with this operation. The Palestinian struggler returned safely to base.

Our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland carried out a daring operation yesterday when they detonated an explosive device at the headquarters of the Zionist police in the city of Nabulus in the occupied Palestinian Bank. Our fighters had earlier planted the device at the Zionist police headquarters near Nabulus municipality. The explosion destroyed the headquarters, killing and wounding some Zionist soldiers.

News agencies said that the large number of ambulances brought to the scene to remove the casualties indicate the enormity of the explosion. Zionist army vehicles rushed to the scene, cordoned off the area, and mounted a wide-scale campaign of arrests.

Further on Nabulus Explosion

JN262002 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] A special group of our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland has launched a daring attack on a Zionist military patrol while it was in action near a Zionist enemy police station near Nabulus in the occupied Palestinian West Bank. The attack, in which our revolutionaries used hand grenades, killed or wounded a number of enemy soldiers and damaged some military vehicles parked in front of the police station.

A Zionist military source admitted the attack, but claimed that only two soldiers were wounded. The source added that the attackers hurled several hand grenades, one of which went off in front of the municipality building and damaged several Zionist military vehicles with shrapnel. Immediately afterwards, the Zionist forces cordoned off the area and arrested 30 Palestinians for their suspected connection with the incident. Meanwhile, other Zionist forces imposed a curfew and began a large-scale search in the city's quarters.

Palestinian Communist Party Delegation Visits Greece

For Greek reportage on the visit to Greece by a Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee delegation headed by Na'im Ashab, see the Greece section of the 26 September Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

BAHRAIN

Bahraini-Qatari Talks Begin in Manama

GF261812 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1050 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Manama, 26 Sep (WAKH) — A round of official talks between Bahrain and Qatar was held here this afternoon between His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of Bahrain Defense Force, and His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister. Delegations from the two countries also attended the talks.

After the talks, Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad said the two sides discussed the solid fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries and peoples and means of strengthening and expanding them in various spheres. The two sides expressed their full satisfaction over the development of these relations. This fraternal visit comes as a true expression and proof of the solid and firm links between the two fraternal countries. Such friendly meetings increase their firmness and strength with the passage of time, under the wise leadership of His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, and His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar. The two sides expressed their strong desire for the continuation of such fraternal meetings on various levels and in all sectors.

The Bahraini minister of information added that the Bahraini and Qatari sides also discussed current Gulf issues in particular and the Arab situation in general as a result of the critical stage the Arab and Muslim nation is passing through which entails coordination and consultations. In this regard, the two sides affirmed the cooperation of the region's countries under the GCC. They also affirmed the importance of the convocation of the fourth GCC summit which will be held in Doha in November and the importance of the issues which will be discussed during this summit. The Bahraini and the Qatari sides also expressed hope for ending the war between the two Muslim neighbors, Iraq and Iran, and the need to respond to the repeated calls to end this war as soon as possible.

Regarding the current Arab situation, the two sides expressed their satisfaction over the cease-fire and their sincere hope for ending the civil war in fraternal Lebanon so that this Arab country can return to normal and that stability, security, and peace can prevail in that country. In this respect, the two sides praised the commendable and good efforts which Saudi Arabia has made at the instructions of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his wise government to reach a cease-fire and stop the bloodshed in fraternal Lebanon.

The two sides also touched upon the Middle East crisis and emphasized the need to reach a just solution in the Palestinian issue which would guarantee the Palestinian people's rights and dignity and establish their state on their land under the PLO.

At the conclusion of the talks, the Qatari side expressed thanks and great appreciation for the great welcome and the genuine Arab hospitality the delegation has received in its second home, Bahrain, on the official and public levels. His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, extended an invitation to His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Kahlifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of Bahrain Defense Force, to visit his second home, Qatar. His highness the heir apparent accepted the invitation with thanks and promised that he would pay a visit at the earliest possib'e opportunity.

Concluding his statement Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad said that the views of the two sides were identical and concurrent on all issues which were discussed during the talks which were dominated by a spirit of sincere fraternity for serious and sincere action in the interest of the two fraternal countries and peoples and the peoples of the region and the Arab nation as a whole.

KUWAIT

Amir Assures Lebanese President of Support

LD251244 Kuwait KUNA in English 1140 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 25 (KUNA) — Kuwait has expressed concern with the developments of the crisis in Lebanon and promised to offer all necessary support for restoration of stability and peace to the war-stricken country.

The affirmation was conveyed by H.H. the amir of Kuwait to President Amin al-Jumayyil in a telephone conversation, the Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn said Sunday. Husayn said H.H. assured President al-Jumayyil, during the telephone conversation, that Kuwait will save no effort in supporting the initiatives launched to restore consensus and peace to Lebanon so that it can play its natural and historic role within the Arab community.

President al-Jumayyil called the amir of Kuwait to brief him on the developments of the situation in his country and on the critical and sensitive circumstances the country is facing and the efforts exerted to [word indistinct] the crisis and restore security and peace to Lebanon. The amir of Kuwait assured President al-Jumayyil of the Gulf state's concern with Lebanon's independence, unity and territorial safety.

Council of Ministers Meets 25 September

LD251349 Kuwait KUNA in English 1211 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 25 (KUNA) — The Council of Ministers reviewed Sunday the messages sent by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to H.H. the Amir and to the heads of state of the Gulf Cooperation Council requesting help and assistance to Fatah movement to meet its obligations.

During a regular weekly session, under H.H. the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, the Council also discussed the message sent by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealing with the situation in Lebanon and H.H. the Amir's reply to the message.

Briefing the press on the Council's deliberations, the cabinet's secretary-general, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Utaybih stated that the session was informed of the reply message sent by H.H. the Amir to the president of Djibouti regarding Kuwait's participation in the International Development Conference scheduled to open there next November. The Council, Al-Utaybih added, have welcomed the visit to be paid to Kuwait by Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ahmed Abdelghani. It later heard a report from the minister of finance on steps taken to implement law decree No. 100 of 1983 in respect of settlement of debts arising from company stock transactions concluded under deferred payment arrangements, particularly as regards evaluation of assets of insolvents.

Al-Utaybih announced that in light of its discussions, the cabinet have decided to reduce the ceiling of the small investors' fund from 2 million to half million Kuwaiti dinars and consequently cutting by one fourth the maximum sum payable to each category of investors under the previous resolution.

The Council, according to its secretary-general, also reviewed a number of diplomatic reports on the Arab and world situation, particularly in Lebanon and endorsed the minutes of the municipal council meetings during the period August 24 and September 5. It further approved Kuwait's donation to the world food programme for the years 1983-84 at the value of 250,000 dollars for each year and allocated 4.25 million dinars in support of owners of agricultural land plots and local fishermen, Al-Utaybih concluded.

QATAR

Staff Chief Receives Kuwait Counterpart's Message

GF251109 Doha QNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Doha, 25 Sep (QNA) — Staff Colonel Shaykh Mubarak ibn 'Abd ar-Rahman Al Thani, chief of the staff of the Qatari Armed Forces, has received a message from Major General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, Kuwaiti chief of staff, dealing with military cooperation between Qatar and Kuwait and developing it in the interests of the two fraternal countries.

Col Shaykh Mubarak received the message during his meeting today with the Kuwaiti military delegation, which includes Staff Colonel 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Kharraz and Staff Lieutenant Colonel'Abd ar-Rahman al-Hajiri. The Kuwaiti military delegation arrived in Doha yesterday, Saturday, on a 2-day visit to Qatar.

SAUDI ARABIA

Fahd Awards Bandar for Cease-Fire Work

LD262245 Riyadh SPA in English 1916 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda, Sep 26, SPA — HM King Fahd awarded today the Second Medal of King 'Abd al-Aziz to Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, the Saudi ambassador-designate to the U.S., in recognition of efforts exerted by him under directives of the Saudi monarch, resulting in a cease-fire agreement between various factions in Lebanon, which was announced simultaneously in Damascus and Beirut last night.

Prince Bandar is due to leave the port city tonight for Washington to present his credentials to President Ronald Reagan as the Kingdom's new ambassador to the U.S.

The Saudi monarch also awarded a high-ranking medal to Mr Rafiq al-Hariri.

King Fahd Explains Lebanese Accord to Council

LD262216 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2132 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda 26 Sep [SPA] — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers this evening. After the meeting, Information Minister 'Ali ash-Sha'ir made a statement to SPA in which he said that his majesty the king explained, in a comprehensive statement at the beginning of the meeting, all the stages of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's efforts and endeavors represented by its mediation to bring the views among the Lebanese groups closer, to coordinate and cooperate with Syrian brothers in order to reach a cease-fire agreement, and to work towards setting up a Lebanese national committee for a complete and comprehensive dialogue to lay down the basis of national accord — and this was achieved and announced last night in Damascus.

The King has also reviewed with the council the history of the Lebanese issue since independence and the events and developments that have occurred, especially regarding Lebanon's stand beside the Palestinian resistence and support to their cause from the very beginning, and the subsequent internal conflicts, in which the Israeli enemy had a big role. He added that his majesty expressed his deep satisfaction at the positive stand, which was expected, of the Syrian brothers and the excellent understanding shown by the Lebanese brothers regarding the sensitive stages of the negotiation, which was a great help in reaching this good result which his majesty wishes to be a good basis to achieve the brotherly Lebanon's unity, security, and independence. He said that the council then examined some of the issues on the agenda and issued the necessary recommendations.

Reaction to Lebanese Cease-Fire Accord

Dailies Praise Kingdom's Efforts

GF251400 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 26 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title of "The Costly Success of the Saudi Peace Efforts" *Al-Jazirah* says: No international mediation in its failure or success has attracted attention as the Saudi mediation on the Lebanese crisis did, and no meeting concentrated on its significiance, role, and the need of the sides to it, but the international environment was effected by it. The sides also concentrated on this country's decision and its leadership's efforts and good offices.

Al-Jazirah said: Thus, this country was able to employ all its means for human and international demands which turned this sympathetic desert into an ideal which the world looks at, in the hands of which only is the key to peace and its significant stance is higher than the voices of suspicion and hatred. The talk is compared to work which stems from national and pan-Arab bases the roots of which are not effected by the favorable incidents and responses of this nation.

Al-Jazirah concluded its commentary saying: This country has proved that the interest of the Arab nation is the real measure for all the efforts which it exerts and the steps which it achieves. Our great hope is that the Arab leaderships' and peoples' efforts intensify so that they put their hands in the hands of this country, so that the miseries do not repeat and together we can begin a new effort which serves this nation.

Referring to the results of the good efforts for a cease-fire in Lebanon, of this country, so that the miseries do not repeat themselves and together we begin a new effort for this nation's welfare, in its commentary today, the newspaper *An-Nadwah* said that the efforts exerted during the past few weeks in order to reach to this result deserve pan-Arab and historic appreciation. They affirmed the capability of bearing the responsibility of this heavy burden which in some stages seemed to be an impossible mission. But persistence and insistence on a positive result, which was the only choice, made possible this result and made it possible to contain the armed dispute and start a dialogue.

An-Nadwah added: It is true that the cease-fire is only the first step which goes a long way in achieving a national accord, but none of that was possible while the cannons were firing, destroying, causing big losses and increasing the bitterness of the people. No doubt it is left for the Lebanese brothers to be aware of the seriousness of what took place and the extreme importance to undertake a dialogue with understanding and wisdom in a way which prevents the return to circumstances which started the recent fighting.

An-Nadwah concluded its commentary by saying: No doubt the concern of those who exert good efforts to overcome this bloody stage in Lebanon's history will not spare any effort to achieve this goal so that Lebanon restores its desired image.

Riyadh Views Mediation Efforts

LD261513 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Jasir al-Jasir commentary]

[Excerpts] Finally, what Lebanon, its sons and all the Arabs wanted, has been achieved. Through the grace of God and after Him, through the efforts and the determination of His Majesty King Fahd ibn al-'Aziz, a cease-fire agreement has been reached in Lebanon to be followed by the start of national dialogue among the representatives of all parties to the dispute. This is a historic agreement produced by the mediation efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, whose envoy, His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, continued to transit between four political stations to bring viewpoints closer and to extract an agreement.

He continued his efforts and endeavors with patience and sincerity, under the directives of His Majesty King Fahd who insisted throughout the mediation effort on a speedy solution to spare bloodshed in Lebanon. His Majesty King Fahd considered the Kingdom's efforts a humanitarian, pan-Arab duty: Humanitarian, because it seeks to end the violence in Lebanon; and pan-Arab, because what is happening in Lebanon reflects on the countries of the region and the rest of the Arab countries are influenced by its events one way or another. It was with this idea in mind that the Saudi mediation was undertaken in spite of the initial, often apparently insurmountable difficulties facing it.

The mediation efforts stem from a country which enjoys the confidence of its Arab brethren, since they know for certain that the Kingdom is the only country which has no interest in intervening in the Lebanese events other than to preserve this dear homeland, its soil, and its sons. Saudi Arabia is the only country among the countries involved in previous mediation efforts which has no soldiers fighting on Lebanese soil nor supporters who bear arms on its behalf, since its backers and supporters are the Lebanese majority who have been burned by the flames of war and who, through the days, continued to pray for the success of the Kingdom's efforts.

The success of the Saudi endeavors must prompt us to demand that we move on to another stage, the post cease-fire stage. The agreement announced by His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam last night, starts with the cease fire but will end with Lebanon entering a new shining era which will ensure for all Lebanese a free and dignified life in a unified state with a balanced authority that is satisfying to all.

Further Press Comment

GF270650 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0420 GMT 27 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] The papers continued for the second day to welcome the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon, an agreement that was the fruit of Saudi good efforts to persuade all the parties in Lebanon to resort to reason, dialogue, and understanding and end the bloody conflict that has lasted for many years and destroyed life in Lebanon. *An-Nadwah*, *'Ukaz*, and *Al-Madinah* assert that the efforts exerted by Saudi Arabia in accordance with the directions of his majesty the king were motivated by anxiousness to safeguard the interests and unity of the Arab nation.

An-Nadwah says that the success of Saudi Arabia's good efforts — which resulted in a cease-fire and a call for a national dialogue among Lebanese leaders — calls for pride. *An-Nadwah* adds: This success illustrates Saudi Arabia's political influence and ability to serve just Arab causes. It also shows that Saudi Arabia's role is appreciated by Arab brothers.

Commenting on Saudi efforts to end the fighting in Lebanon, *Ar-Riyad says: Events in Lebanon were developing with* amazing speed and consequently observers were pessimistic about resolving the crisis and reaching solutions acceptable to all

the parties. The Saudi delegation succeeded in overcoming significant obstacles toward ending the conflict in Lebanon. Saudi Arabia feels that the role it played is part of an Arab duty to safeguard the unity of a fraternal country. The efforts that brought the various parties to agree to attend a conference to end the tragedies that threatened the unity of Lebanon and almost dismembered it can be fruitful only when the Lebanese parties themselves overcome the barrier of suspicion. The misunderstanding which led the parties to resort to arms and turn to force as the arbiter has shown that the victory of one side over another can only be achieved at a cost which will be difficult for Lebanon to bear. The victory of any side may lead to the intervention of other forces that may make the objectives sought by any party, victor of vanquished, beyond everyone's dreams.

Big gains can be achieved only by creating favorable ground for dialogue. Harmony and self-restraint to overcome Lebanon's tragic events must be some of the main points discussed by the conferees.

Saudi Arabia believes that the next steps that follow the cease-fire must be linked with a radical Lebanese solution, because it is the Lebanese alone who have the solution to their problem. Dialogue must be above all based on national unity and must produce a national charter to which all the protagonists are committed.

Commenting on the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon, *Al-Jazirah* says: The agreement that has been reached as a result of Saudi efforts is an important event that will be followed be serious and significant steps, namely Lebanon's cohesion and progress in unified ranks, a single will, and firm determination. A cause of further optimism that the cease-fire agreement will be the first basic step toward total reconciliation is that the agreement provided for the formation of a committee that includes the various parties to draw up the arrangements that ensure that the cease-fire is observed. This creates a favorable climate for the protagonists to meet in an atmosphere of understanding to achieve the desired solution.

Sultan Stresses Kingdom To Remain Mediator

LD262242 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2210 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda, 26 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy premier, defense minister, and inspector general, has stressed that the Kingdom, under the leadership of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, will remain a peace meditor in the Arab and Islamic world. In a statement to appear in tomorrow's *Al-Madinah*, his royal highness explained that the Kingdom will continue to perform its noble duty despite difficulties in order to prevent the shedding of Arab blood in internal conflicts which benefits only the sole enemy of the Arab nation.

His royal highness said: We call on the conflicting parties in Lebanon to spare Arab blood, to return to reason and consideration, and also to place the national and pan-Arab interest above any other consideration so that we can confront the arrogant enemy united. His royal highness added: With good will and with the rejection of differences, we, God willing, will be able to confront challenges and to regain our usurped rights, first and foremost holy Jerusalem.

Libya's Jallud Departs Jidda 23 September

LD240410 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda, 23 Sep (SPA) —Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Revolution Command Council, left Jidda this evening following a visit to the Kingdom during which he performed the rites of pilgrimage. He was seen off by the minister of pilgrimage affairs and awqaf, 'Abd al-Wahab 'Abd al-Wasi; the mayor of Jidda, 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sidari; the director of royal protocol in Jidda, 'Aziz [name indistinct]; and the Libyan charge d'affaires in the Kingdom.

King Fahd Addresses Army Officers 19 September

PM251752 Jidda 'Ukaz in Arabic 21 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed "exclusive" report on King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz' address to the Armed Forces officers, national guard and security men, and senior officials in charge of pilgrimage services during his meeting with them in Muna on 19 September: "His Majesty King Fahd Says: Our Armed Forces are Capable of Defending Our Territory and Supporting the Nation's Causes"]

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has emphasized that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a real power and that it is there not only to consolidate security, stability, and reassurance in this country but also to back and support the Arab and Islamic nations and their causes. Addressing the Armed Forces officers, national guard and security men, and senior officials in charge of pilgrimage services during his meeting with them after the final ceremony in Muna Monday evening, His Majesty King Fahd, may God protect him, said:

The spiritual foundations on which this state was built are the real source of its power and the secret of the strength of its internal structure and its effective influence in all domains.

He added: These strong and firm foundations, which were laid by the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz, may God bless his soul, have commanded the world's respect for your country and appreciation and esteem for the roles it sincerely plays in all fields. Your country has no ambitions. It is only interested in fraternity between the Arab and Islamic nations and in sparing them the dangers posed by their enemies. His majesty said that Saudi Arabia's faith in God Almighty makes it strong and its men, with God's help, make it great while its distinguished moral position remains firm.

His Majesty King Fahd commended the efforts made by the Armed Forces, the national guard, and the public security to consolidate security and stability in this country. This, he said, is not strange from citizens with a sense of responsibility toward this chaste land and every grain of sand in our beloved country because it is a country of goodness, love and progress and, God willing, it will continue its great mission in all fields with determination and commitment.

His majesty emphasized that what he heard from the prominent guests on pilgrimage this year in praise of the high standard of services is evidence that everyone in this country is doing his duty perfectly as part of the government's wide-ranging and continuous endeavors to provide the fullest services to all Muslims who have, with God's blessing, come to this country for pilgrimage.

His majesty the king explained that the Kingdom was, is, and will be always be the faithful guard of all the nation's sanctities and it will never shirk its great duty to strengthen the bonds among the Islamic and Arab nations, serve their interests, and give them power and impregnability.

His majesty added: The world looks to you and your country to contribute to the security and stability of the region. We, with God's will, are soldiers serving Arab and Islamic causes and our aim is to restore the full rights of the Palestinian people whatever the sacrifices.

This country, he said, will never stop caring for Muslims everywhere and supporting their struggle to uphold God's will, especially in Afghanistan. With all our strength and resolve we will support people with right on their side everywhere.

His Majesty King Fahd added that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a security-, justice-; and peace-loving state and that it upholds and acts in accordance with these principles but it does not accept injustice or harm to the Arab and Islamic nations from any source and in any way.

His majesty emphasized that the Armed Forces are capable of defending our territory and they are in the process of perfecting their strength. We, he said, are moving in the right direction and are backing the Armed Forces so that they may do their duty to every Arab and to every Muslim.

King Fahd said that formidanble military power does not depend on money alone but is rather based on faith in one's ability, principles, ideals, and objectives. Thanks be to God, he said, we are a country with objectives, ideals, moral values, and great responsibilities.

His majesty added: The Saudi citizen in the Armed Forces and elsewhere has proved himself to be a model of commitment and devotion to his creed, values, and fundamental principles which make him the protective shield of the homeland and of the nation's rights and gains and the cause, always, of our pride and appreciation of every individual in our precious homeland.

His Majesty King Fahd asserted that the Kingdom is well aware of its duties and deals with everyone on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in the affairs of others. That is why, he added, everyone respects it and appreciates its efforts and contribution to stability, development, and reassurance.

His majesty said that the state does not deny the people, military and civilians, anything because the state itself is the result of God's blessing and their sincere efforts. That is why, he added, the state is always striving to do what is best. His majesty urged everyone to always preserve their eternal creed and to continue to make efforts to build this homeland and consolidate its stability and security. His Majesty wished the Arab and Islamic nations all the best, coupled with success and victory over the enemies. The way to do this, he said, is by returning to God and promoting Islamic solidarity.

AR-RIYAD Comments on GCC Military Maneuvers

GF240624 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Sep 83

[From press review]

[Text] An an editorial entitled "The Gulf Strength," *Ar-Riyad* said today: Early next month, the UAE desert will be the scene of military maneuvers by the GCC armies. This event has much significance because it is the first time various military efforts will converge under one framework of cooperation on an Arab territory without the participation of any foreign force and without the influence of any international situation or superpower's interest on the progress of that military grouping. The motives are purely Arab and in the interest of renewing the objectives and goals of the region countries participating in these maneuvers. This is an indication of the development of independent strength as a principle and the beginning of self-defense for the Gulf.

Ar-Riyad continued: If integration among the GCC countries overlooking the Arab Gulf has affected the spheres of economy, security, education, and investments, then entering the stage of cooperation among military forces is even more vital. The meaning of this far-reaching endeavor is reflected in the extent of links among the cooperative group that have been achieved by employing the force of its sons and the wealth of its lands to modernize its armies trained and equipped with modern methods and means. This means they are setting up their own defense able to protect the cooperation programs in the fields of security, industry, economy, and agriculture.

Commenting further, *Ar-Riyad* said: No doubt this event will receive international attention, both now and in the future, because it will affect the integration of the existing situation and the international presence imposed by the GCC countries, which are developing their military strength, in viability and efficiency, to parallel their international economic significance. What is worthy of attention is that everything here in the Gulf region takes place without any media furor because the brothers' dialogue takes place normally, along with normal development.

7-Member Arab Committee To Meet in New York

LD251454 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Samir Habib (?Bakhsh) commentary]

[Text] During the meetings of the new UN General Assembly session, in which a number of leaders and ministers and representatives of the various countries of the world are meeting, the seven-member Arab committee formed at the Arab summiit held in the Moroccan city of Fes last year decided to hold a meeting in New York at the end of the week.

There is no doubt that the coming meeting of the seven-member committee is a positive step toward regaining the great international support that the Arab cause has gained after the Fes summit. This meeting is also considered an extension of the previous efforts made by the seven-member committee, which visited the capitals of the five permanent member-countries of the Security Council in order to explain the unified Arab peace plan that was approved by the Fes summit and that stemmed from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz's Middle East peace plan. His plan specifies the principles and bases for a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace in this region, which has suffered and is still suffering Israeli oppressive and aggressive actions, whether in the occupied Arab territories or in Lebanon.

Israel, which is deferring the withdrawal of its invading forces from Lebanon, has utilized the international preoccupation with the Lebanese crisis to consecrate its occupation of the territories of the West Bank and to build more settlements at the expense of the Arab territories. Hence, the joint Arab efforts, which are represented by the efforts of the seven-member committee, are of special importance, especially at this time because they expose the reality of the Israeli intentions, practices, and schemes in the region.

It is evident that the seven-member committee — which includes the foreign ministers of the Kingdom, Morocco, Algeria, Jordan, Tunisia, and Syria; in addition to the chairman of the PLO Political Department and the secretary general of the Arab League — will work toward reviving its previous efforts, using the opportunity of the UN General Assembly meetings to affirm the commitment of the Arab nation to the achievement of a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace in the region of the Middle East, an important region of the world, while the Israeli rejection and threats against peace in this region are affecting the international peace and security.

King Fahd Receives Afghan Resistance Leader

LD242332 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda, 24 Sep (SPA) — Today at his office in Jidda, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received the chairman of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, Abdul Rasul Saif.

UAE

Press Comments on Lebanon's Cease-Fire Agreement

GF271000 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0655 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 27 Sep (WAM) — The UAE papers today welcome the cease-fire agreement reached among the warring parties in Lebanon — an agreement that came into effect on the morning of 26 September — and say that this step opens the door for a conference of national dialogue. The papers say that such a conference is the last chance Lebanese leaders have to save their country.

Al-Ittihad says: "The agreement was widely welcomed by Arab and international circles and everyone hopes that the cease-fire will hold and will open the door for peace and national reconciliation among citizens of the same country and not among enemy brothers." *Al-Ittihad* says that these hopes indicate that the final say and the decision of war of peace is in the hands of the Lebanese themselves.

In its editorial Al-Ittihad warns that although those who drew up the agreement took into consideration Lebanon's internal situation which does not make a solution an easy matter "yet there are other factors whose presence and effect help to put the entire situation on a powder keg." One such factor, the paper says, is the concentrated U.S. and European military presence close to the Lebanese shores. It may be helpful if Washington withdraws its fleet from the Lebanese shores and reduces its accusations against this or that party. It may also be helpful if the United States announces a reasonable and acceptable stand on the solution's general framework."

Al-Fajr calls on all the parties in Lebanon to shoulder their enormous responsibility and stresses that Lebanon's future and survival as a state depends on the decisions the protagonists will make during the forthcoming meetings of the national dialogue committee. The paper says that there is no victor among the warring parties in Lebanon's 8-year civil war "for all the parties share the responsibility for what happened in Lebanon. They were all misled by an imperialist plot whose target is Lebanon and the entire region."

In its editorial *Al-Fajr* warns that everyone in Lebanon is Lebanese and they are all equal and have equal rights and duties. The paper says: "Every sect must realize these facts and must not put itself above the other sects — that is, if they want Lebanon to be a unified, Free, independent and democratic state and if they want it to be Arab."

Al-Wahdah says that this time the cease-fire is different from previous cease-fire agreements and adds: "It appears that there are many encouraging factors in the new attempt to save the situation: all the parties, except those that are surrogates, are convinced of the futility of the military option in resolving the conflict and building Lebanon."

The Dubayy paper *Al-Bayan* says that after 3 weeks of killing, destruction, massacres and a crazy war the Lebanese have returned to a situation that should have existed prior to the war, namely the recourse to a national dialogue that could have prevented the outbreak of the war from the beginning.

In its editorial *Al-Bayan* says that "perhaps what happened should have happened so that those who provoked this war and fanned it with hatreds will become convinced that the methods and mentalities that have been up until now steering the crisis with the aim of ending it have only led in the end to the kind of national suicide that Lebanon was facing."

After analyzing the situation in Lebanon *Al-Bayan* says that the facts of the situation and existing balances do not allow one group to resolve the situation by its own strength. Hence the more serious development, namely that "such mentalities wagered on the possibility of deciding the situation by calling for the help of foreign forces which gladly responded for they were promised the greater share of the booty of the war. The foreign forces entered

the arena with the aim of tipping the balance in favor of one side and to collect their share of the booty."

Al-Bayan adds: "However, the war of the past 3 weeks have brought the facts of the crisis clearly to light, for Lebanon almost totally collapsed as a result of such methods and mentalities which only exacerbated the crisis and brought calamitous results. The only remaining chance to prevent a collapse is the recent agreement to hold a national dialogue which should be viewed not as a solution but as the road to a solution that takes into account the need to agree on a formula for a new Lebanon that will guarantee for all citizens equality and justice on all national levels."

The Ash-Shariqah paper *Al-Khalij* says that the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon is a big victory for all the Lebanese people and Arab nation and a genuine step toward building an Arab Lebanon, a Lebanon that maintains its national [qawmiyah] identity, and liberating it from Israeli occupation.

Al-Khalij emphasizes the need to abide by the agreement in word and in spirit. The paper says: "The real intentions of some of the parties to the conflict will be exposed once again by the extent of their commitment to the task of turning the cease-fire agreement into a program of comprehensive national action that lays down the foundations of government on democratic bases and unified Lebanon's popular and official stand on the liberation of Lebanon from Israeli occupation and the prevention of anyforeign power, and above all the United States, from interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs, and emphasizing Lebanon's pan-Arab [qawmi] role on the Arab-Israeli conflict."

YAR

President Receives Anniversary Congratulatory Cables

GF262030 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has received congratulatory cables on the 21st anniversary of the 26 September Revolution from Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president; Habib Bourguiba, Tunisian president; Mohammad Ziaul Haq, Pakistani president; Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ye Jianying, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress; Daniel arap Moi, Kenyan president; General Gnassingbe, Togo president; Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers; Milka Planinc, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [name and title as heard]; Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; Francois Mitterand, French president; Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Austrian president; Junius Jayewardene, Sri Lankan president; Karl Carstens, FRG president; (Cassa Barbara), Maltese president [name as heard]; Queen Margrethe II of Denmark; Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands; Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Vietnamese Council of State; and Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

President Mubarak Speech at Law Conference
NC261248 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 26 Sep 83

["Text" of speech by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at the "Conference on Peace Through Law" in Cairo on 26 September]

[Text] Cairo, 26 Sep (MENA) — Friends: The birth of civilization in this part of the African Continent was linked with the advent of law which drew the line between right and wrong and provided a basis for human dealings and obligations. It was here that the pharaonic law was enacted in 3200 BC when great Menes unified Egypt within its present borders. It was also here that many normal practices emerged and later became legislative enactments bearing the stamp of universality and objectivity.

The promotion of agriculture and industry later generated a furtherance of trade exchange both among the Egyptian cities and between Egypt and the neighboring provinces such as Sudan, Syria, Palestine, Crete, and Cyprus. Later, there was interaction between the pharaonic law and the Greek and Roman systems, reciprocally influencing each other, in accordance with the Egyptian traditions which were open to other civilizations.

Diodorus of Sicily said that several customs that saw the light in Egypt were not confined to the people of that country alone, but transcended its borders and were the object of the Greeks' admiration. Hence, the keenness of the intellectual elite of Greece on visiting Egypt to study its venerable laws and systems and benefit from its ancient experience. Legal experts unanimously agreed that the Roman law, which was enacted in 600 BC during the reign of Justinian and which still carries a visible imprint on many contemporary legal systems, drew many of its provisions from the Egyptian law.

With the advent of Islam in the year 639 AD , a new drift was brought to the trend of the Egyptian legal thinking which instantly influenced the various aspects of life. Perhaps what makes the Islamic thinking distinguished in that respect is the close relationship it established between the legal and ethical rules. The ethical rules of conduct became the foundation of the legal rules and the criterion for determining the suitability of the legal rules. Islam perpetuates the heritage of all generations because the moral values evolving from the divine religions have become the system of evaluation in the society. A strong link emerged between the social values and the law. Each needs the other's protection.

While the principle of the supermacy of law is the basis of social peace in the Islamic system as regards the citizens' personal and public rights, it is also viewed as a solid foundation for world peace. Peace through law and not through oppressive force is the kind of peace recognized by the Islamic system, for Islam considers that peace is the original source of human relations. "Ye who believe, enter into Islam whole-heartedly." [Koranic verse]

Islam advocates a recourse to peace regardless of the intensity of a dispute as long as the other side has expressed its acceptance of peace. "But, if the enemy incline towards peace, do thou (also) incline towards peace, and trust in God: for he is the one that heareth and knoweth (all things). [Koranic verse].

God calls for peace and guides whoever he wishes to the right path. It is, therefore, not strange that Egypt should be a beacon for peace in this vital part of the world and that it should take the initiative in calling for it and achieving it, no matter what the challenges.

Egypt has assumed many enormous burdens in the past and it is assuming them now for the sake of this. It is still determined to continue the mission in the future because its people firmly believe that peace is the right way and that it is the way to a good human society. Such a society must be established on justice, fairness, and on the provisions of the law and legitimacy. It must be established on the principle of equality in rights and duties. Such a society must maintain the delicate balance among the various interests and it must spread its good deeds to all peoples without discrimination or distinction because coexistence is indivisible and in essence it is based on multiplicity and diversification. It rejects the concepts of domination, oppression, and coercion. Thoreau said: A peace which stems from fear is actually a peace under the ashes.

Napoleon Bonaparate, the great military commander, also said: The deeper a man studies the universe, the greater his faith in the inability of the treacherous force to create any lasting conditions.

Mr Chairman, the Middle East area is still witnessing bloody conflicts in which innocent souls are victims and huge energies are wasted without justification. Violent duels with deadly arms are replacing dialogue and talks. I urge you men of law, protectors of justice, and advocators of peace to contribute to ending this sad reality through mental acuteness and constant objectivity, and not capriciousness. Regardless of your national and ideological affiliation, your sublime commitment will be for right and justice.

You have before you the Palestine problem in all its various aspects and tragic dimensions. It is incumbent upon the peace-loving forces to adopt a clear stance alongside of right and justice and to carry out a constructive role that will bypass the issuing of resolutions and statements because the real criterion of peace is the strugle for its own sake and for achieving it.

It is incumbent upon you to side by the right of the Palestinians and the Israelis to live in peace on the basis of mutual recognition of the legitimate rights of each other. You should resist conflicts aimed at reviving the war and imposing a fait accompli by brute force and the tyranny of occupation. You should oppose the policy of annexation of other peoples' territory by force and dependence on the right of conquest and on expansionist plans.

It is incumbent upon you to support the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish their national entity on their land and to live side by side with the Israeli people on the basis of equal rights, obligations, and mutual respect, not within the framework of relations between the oppressor-occupier and the helpless who is under the occupation domination. You should declare your clear view on the settlement policy not only as a violation of international law but also as being far from the model we are seeking to establish between the Israelis and the Arabs — a model of neighborliness, accord, and forebearance.

You should demand easing the restrictions which the Israeli occupation authorities are imposing on the freedom of the people of the occupied territory in their movement, in the exercise of peaceful political activity, and in the expression of views.

Meanwhile, you are witnessing the bloody events that are taking place in Lebanon, which are the result of the Israeli invasion, because violence generates violence and occupation creates a vicious circle of destrucation and bloodshed. It also turns existing differences among the sons of one country into acute conflicts and crushing enmity. This is in addition to the harm it causes to the question of a comprehensive peace in the area.

This question must always be our preoccupation being the most sublime objective and the highest of priorities. Therefore, we demand the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all Lebanese territory and that an opportunity be given to the Lebanese people to restore their national and territorial integrity and to resume their role in peacemaking and progress.

There is also the war raging in the Gulf between Iran and Iraq, although Iraq declared unilaterally its withdrawal from all Iranian territory and its readiness to stop fighting by affirming its commitment to the border agreement signed in 1975. This war continues in spite of the mediation and good offices offered by many international groups which view this war as a danger to the security and stability of the western region of the Asian Continent and which are unable to understand any logic behind this crushing war, which will benefit no one nor serve any aim or legitimate interest.

At the African level we see our brothers in the south of the continent succumbing under an oppressive racist regime founded on terrorism and oppression and aiming to keep the majority landowners helpless and bound by the shackles of slavery and to keep them suffering from the extreme forms of exploitation and physical and psychological coercion. How can the world conscience accept the continuation of these despotic conditions? When will the international community reach a true unanimity on implementing the UN Security Council resolutions on Namibia? How can the civilized world, while we are nearing the beginning of the 21st century, accept such practices which are vestiges of the dark eras of the Middle Ages?

Egypt is proud of the men of the law and the great role they are performing in the service of justice. It is proud of its distinguished judges, lawyers, and professors who have contributed to the modification of the legislations and their unification in most parts of the Arab homeland, the protection of freedoms and defense of the principle of the supremacy of the law, which has become one of the main pillars of the constitutional, administrative and political system in the country. They have also sided with those struggling for freedom and peace everywhere.

Therefore, we look forward with interest to the discussions which you will hold at this conference on many topical issues such as the rights of man, nuclear arms limitation, and the new international economic system as well as the law, technology, the law of the seas, and the law of aviation, foreign trade, and investment. Your choice of these important topics as the subject of a dialogue and discussion at this conference reflects primarily the phenomenon of interdependence among states, equally among the advanced industrial states and the developing states, which look forward to a better future. No matter how strong and mighty a state is, it cannot live isolated from the other states and the events taking place anywhere in the world.

It is essential to highlight the importance of the question of the limitation of weapons. For the first time in history, man finds himself incapable in the face of the possibilities of extermination and destruction inherent in the weapons he is producing, now that he has in his posession nuclear weapons of the strength of 1 million atomic bombs of the type dropped on Hiroshima. Law must exercise its role in stopping this feverish nuclear race which carries within the possibility of eliminating everything which man built since the dawn of history. As the late President Kennedy said, mankind must put an end to wars or else wars will put an end to mankind.

In conclusion, I wish you success in your work. I also convey to you my gratitude and appreciation for presenting me with the peace prize, which I accept on the condition that it is presented to the Egyptian people in recognition of their role in consolidating the legal concepts and entrenching the rules of justice in international dealings.

God's peace and mercy be with you.

Lebanese Minister Makes Departure Statement

NC260853 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0838 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text]Cairo, 26 Sep(MENA) -- Lebanese Minister of Economy, Trade, and Tourism Ibrahim Halawi left Cairo this morning for Beirut after a 1-day visit during which he conveyed an oral message to President Husni Mubarak from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil.

President Mubarak gave the Lebanese minister an oral message for President Amin al-Jumayyil within the framework of consultations and exchanges of views on the Middle East situation, and particularly on the Lebanese crisis.

In a statement before leaving the airport, Halawi expressed great satisfaction at the response he met from President Mubarak, who showed deep understanding of the Lebanese problem and eagerness to end its ordeal.

Halawi affirmed that the Lebanese Government and people will not forget the honorable stands that Egypt consistently adopted regarding the Lebanese question in particular and the Arab issues in general, affirming Egypt's importance in the Arab world and its pioneering honorable stand regarding its Arab brothers.

'Ali Comments on Lebanese Cease-Fire Agreement

NC261154 Cairo MENA in English 1045 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, sep 26 (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy premier and foreign minister, today said that the ceasefire in Lebanon must be a step on the road towards a complete national reconciliation among all the different Lebanese factions and

sects. Answering questions by MENA on the declared ceasefire in Lebanon Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Israel must move quickly by declaring a definite schedule for withdrawing its forces from the Lebanese territory. This would pave the way for the withdrawal of the other foreign forces from Lebanon leading to the [word indistinct] reconciliation between the different parties and the Lebanese legitimate authority, Hasan 'Ali said.

Butrus Ghali on Cease-Fire Agreement in Lebanon

NC261514 Cairo MENA in English 1234 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, Sept. 26 (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali said today that Egypt considers the ceasefire in Lebanon a first positive step that should be followed by other steps without delay or sluggishness for the sake of realizing national unity and withdrawal of all foreign troops. The Egyptian state minister appealed to all parties to respect and be committed to the ceasefire.

Mubarak Received Cable From Romania's Ceausescu

NC251120 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 25 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a cable of thanks from His Excellency President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu in response to the cable that President Mubarak had sent on the occasion of the Romanian National Day. The cable reads:

I sincerely thank Your Excellency for the congratulations you have kindly sent to us on the occasion of the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania. I would also like to express warmest wishes of good health and happiness to you, and of prosperity and peace to the friendly Egyptian people.

I am positive that the relations of fruitful cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt will further strengthen in the future reflecting the resolutiosn and agreements that we have achieved through meetings and talks, so as to benefit the friendly Romanian and Egyptian peoples, serve the cause of security and peace in the Middle East and the whole world, and also serve the future development of international progress and cooperation.

Mubarak Receives King of Nepal 25 September

NC251814 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Egypt's great guest His Majesty King Birendra of Nepal at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah this evening. The King of Nepal and his wife arrived in Cairo at 1915 today on a 2-day visit to Egypt. He was met on his arrival by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the ministers of interior, tourism, and local government, and the members of the Nepalese Embassy staff in Cairo.

King Departs for Abu Dhabi

NC271011 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0955 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, 27 Sep (MENA) — Nepalese King Birendra left Cairo for Abu Dhabi at noon today following a 3-day visit to Egypt.

'Ali Meets With Central African Republic Envoy

NC241114 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 24 Sep (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today met with the Foreign Minister of the Central African Republic Michel Salle who is currently visiting Cairo. During the meeting a review was made of the various African questions, the Middle East situation, the Lebanese events and the Palestinian issue. The discussion also concentrated on bolstering relations between the two countries in various fields.

Communique With CAR Issued

NC241906 Cairo MENA in English 1705 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, Sept 24 (MENA) — Egypt and the Republic of Central Africa expressed deep concern over the dangers Africa now faces. They expressed their full committment to the principles and charter of the Organization of African Unity. (The above) come in the joint communique issued today at the end of the visit to Egypt by Foreign Minister of the Republic of Central Africa Michel Salle. that started on September 21 at the invitation of State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

The two sides expressed hope that the people of Chad would restore peace and national unity. The two sides expressed support for the legitimate government in Chad and the condemnation of the aggression Chad was subjected to. The two sides voiced belief that the interim committee formed in 1977 and that was entrusted by the ninteenth African Summit Conference to find a peaceful settlement in Chad, will be the adequate body to handle the issue.

Egypt and the Republic of Central Africa expressed support to the SWAPO liberation movement as the sole representative of the people of Namibia. The two sides stressed the need for the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 435 as the only base for bringing about a settlement in Namibia. They expressed their full support of the struggle of the people of South Africa for bringing about a community of justice and equality. They denounced the policy adopted by South Africa which aims at jeopardizing stability, and the aggressive acts against the neighbouring countries.

As regards the Western Sahara, the two sides called on the contesting parties to abide by the resolution on [as received] the nineteenth African summit conference.

Egypt and the Republic of Central Africa expressed their unconditional support of the Palestinian people's struggle for an independent and sovereign state under the Palestine Liberation Organization. (?The two sides) expressed the commitment to

principles of the Non-aligned Movement. Egypt and the Republic of Central Africa also voiced their support of efforts being exerted to (make) the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war the two sides called on the two contesting parties to negotiate and reach a political solution to their crisis which jeopardizes the Non-aligned Movement. They expressed their desire to consolidate bilateral relations and lauded the positive results achieved within the framework of the agreements concluded between the two countries.

The foreign minister of the Central Republic of Africa arrived here on Wednesday [21 September] on a three-day visit to Egypt during which he met with President Husni Mubarak, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Abu Ghazalah Returns From U.S. Visit 24 Sep

NC242107 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 24 Sep (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, returned to Cairo this evening at the end of a 5-day visit to the United States. During the visit, Abu Ghazalah held talks with U.S. officials on meansto consolidate bilateral relations. Abu Ghazalah said he will submit a detailed report to President Mubarak on the outcome of his visit to the United States.

WAFD Party Cannot Nominate Council Candidates

NC261912 Cairo MENA in English 1905 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, Sept 26 (MENA) — A top-ranking government official said today the WAFD party nominations for Egyptian local council elections had no basis in law as the party had no legal existence now and nominations were limited to existing party lists.

In a statement to MENA, Mukhtar Hani, minister of state for People's Assembly and Shura Council affairs, was commenting on reports that the WAFD party had submitted lists of candidates for two north Cairo constituencies. The government, he said, has nothing against the WAFD party, only wanting that it should be vested in legality in realization of the supremacy of law. The WAFD party, he continued, had dissolved itself by a conclusive decision and it cannot change this decision now except [words indistinct] committee on parties in accordance with the law on political parties.

President Mubarak on Working Visit to Paris

For Cairo Domestic Service coverage of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's 1-day working visit to Paris, the first leg of his tour that will also take him to New York and Washington, see the France section of the 27 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Communique No 1,229 on 25-26 Sep Operations Issued

JN261626 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Sep (INA) — Iraqi forward units have pounded Iranian troop concentrations in the northern, central, and southern sectors of the battlefield, killing 13 Iranians and wounding many others.

Iraqi military Communique No 1,229 issued here this afternoon put the Iranian losses during the past 24 hours at 18 vehicles destroyed, 10 of which were carrying personnel, and 11 vehicles damaged. The communique added that five infantry positions, two weapons emplacements, two observation posts, one antiaircraft machinegun, and one excavator were also destroyed.

The communique also stated that yesterday and today Iranian artillery shelled Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, and Sayyid Sadiq and their suburbs. One man and one woman were martyred in Sayyid Sadiq, and one house was demolished in Basra. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,229 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

As long as the evil Khomeyniite clique continues its war against Iraq's valiant people and lofty revolutionary edifice, it will find the Iraqi sons more determined, cohesive, and steadfast. The results of the activities in the operational theaters yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our forward units' positions east of Basra. Our units pounded the enemy troop concentration with all types of weapons, killing six and destroying two weapons emplacements.

2. Our forward units ussed their artillery to pound enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing four and destroying three infantry positions, two observation posts, and one antiaircraft machinegun.

3. One of our forward units sighted an enemy troop concentration opposite its positions in the northern sector of the battlefield and pounded it with its weapons. Three were killed and many others were wounded. It was also ascertained that our artillery pounding of several enemy targets in the same sector destroyed 18 vehicles, 10 of which were carrying personnel. Eleven vehicles were damaged. One excavator was also destroyed in addition to what was reported in our Communique No 1,228 issued yesterday.

4. Two infantry positions were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. Yesterday and today the criminal Khomeyniites resumed their intermittent shelling of Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, and Sayyid Sadiq and their suburbs. One man and one woman were martyred in Sayyid Sadiq, and one house was demolished in Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 September 1983

Spokesman Announces Upcoming Iranian Offensive

JN270656 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Sep (INA) — A military spokesman has announced that the Iranian enemy is preparing for a new aggression against Iraq. In a statement to INA today, the spokesman stressed that the anticipated Iranian aggression will have the fate that every criminal enemy deserves.

He added: Our basic plan for this battle, as was the case with the battles waged east of Maysan, is not based only on repulsing aggression but also on crushing and inflicting the heaviest possible losses on the attacking forces so that the results will upset the psychological, military, and political situation. The following is the text of the military statement:

A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

According to the latest information available to us, the enemy, in pursuit of the evil spirit and the expansionist hostile action, has completed its basic preparations and has selected its targets and the axes of its next offensive. Our heroic armed forces are following the enemy moves and monitoring its aims and methods, quite ready to confront it in the arenas of sublime honor in defense of great Iraq and the security of its cherished people. The anticipated enemy offensive will have the fate that every criminal enemy deserves.¼

Our basic plan for this battle, as was the case with the battles waged east of Maysan, is not based only on repulsing aggression but also on inflicting the heaviest possible losses on the attacking forces and crushing them so that results will seriously upset the psychological, military, and political situation in our favor. Meanwhile, we will reply to the enemy by pounding and attacking selected targets deep inside its territory. We apologize to the Iranian peoples in advance because we are bound to defend Iraq's borders against the aggressions and evil spirit of the criminal Iranian rulers.

27 September 1983

Transportation Minister Meets GDR State Planner

JN271050 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1043 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Sep (INA) — 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd ar-Rahim, Iraqi minister of transportation and communications, today met with Dr Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the GDR's State Planning Commission, and his delegation.

The two sides discussed bilateral cooperation and the means to promote the work of the GDR companies which are implementing various transportation and communications projects in Iraq.

Cease-Fire Agreement in Lebanon Draws Reaction

Prime Minister's Comments

JN261529 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Amman, 26 Sep (PETRA) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran has welcomed the cease-fire agreement reached by the Lebanese parties. He said that Jordan has exerted efforts to help in achieving a solution to the differences in the Lebanese crisis because it believes that this solution will foil Israeli and Zionist schemes to divide and dismember the Arab countries.

Badran added that His Majesty King Husayn has exerted special and persistent efforts to achieve the Lebanese accord. The king's efforts, in cooperation with fraternal Saudi Arabia, have had the best results in enabling all parties in Lebanon to meet in order to achieve the accord, because only this will safeguard Lebanon's unity.

The prime minister, who was addressing the National Consultative Council at its weekly session today, asserted Jordan's concern for Lebanon's territorial integrity and its Arab identity.

AD-DUSTUR Commentary

JN270858 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 27 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Importance of Benefiting from the Silence of Guns," *Ad-Dustur* says: The commitment of the disputing Lebanese parties to the cease-fire which has been in effect since yesterday morning, despite the minor violations taking place here and here, must be an incentive to begin the implementation of the necessary steps to realize prompt political achievements that would perpetuate and further entrench the cease-fire. In light of this, the Lebanese parties must form military committees to firmly establish the cease-fire simultaneously with the formation of political committees to make the necessary arrangements for holding a national dialogue in preparation for the national reconcilaition conference. While calling on the Lebanese parties concerned to exercise the maximum degree of self-restraint and to benefit from the cease-fire, we realize the fragility of the current truce and the powder kegs that could be ignited by non-Lebanese parties or interests in order to destroy the cease-fire and return Lebanon to the kiln of the sectarian war.

Ad-Dustur adds: The U.S. secretary of state's comments in which he stressed that the Marines will not withdraw from Lebanon but will, in fact, occupy strategic positions there came at the same time the Arab mediation efforts were succeeding. These are not mere signs of contradiction between U.S. interests and Lebanese national interests, but are a flagrant attempt to abort the first signs of any possible Lebanese accord and to prevent the conflicting Lebanese parties from holding a political dialogue. These statements are also an attempt to remind us that the U.S. warships will continue to aime their guns toward Lebanese territory even if the conflicting Lebanese parties reconcile and are no longer in need of assistance from the flets or the multinational forces.

Ad-Dustur concludes: Shultz' statements must urge the conflicting Lebanese parties to hold a political dialogue as soon as possible, because the real Lebanese interests cannot be achieved through the continued presence of the international forces or through the Marines' occupation of other strategic positions outside Beirut. Lebanon's interest lies in the reconciliation and understanding of its sons away from the illusions of sectarian control and the equations which have been superceded by the real situation. The war of the past 8 years has proved it is impossible to return to them.

JORDAN TIMES Editorial

JN261222 Amman Jordan Times in English 26 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Big Dumb Guns"]

[Text] The increasing concern of many Americans that the American military involvement in Lebanon looks more and more like the first stages of the American involvement in Vietnam deserves to be taken seriously. It is easy to draw parallels between the two situations, particularly after last week's statements by United States President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz accusing Moscow of being behind the troubles in Lebanon. It's easy for American leaders to explain away the Lebanese war as another example of Soviet mischief-making. It's easy, but it's dumb, and if the United States is going to rely on a combination of dumbness in Washington and the (measure 'em, friends) 16-inch guns of the American battleship the *New Jersey*, then the United States Congress should hire a contractor this month to start building an impressive monument in central Washington, D.C. that would be used in the future to commemorate the American soldiers who shall have died in Lebanon, just as an impressive monument in Washington D.C. remembers the Americans who died in Vietnam.

It appears that, in Lebanon as in Vietnam, American political leaders at the highest level are confusing a display of military force with an ability to tackle the fundamental problems that gave rise to the local conflict in the first place. Mr. Reagan confuses his own machismo with the precise role that the United States could play to help bring peace to Lebanon.

To send in the big (measure'em, friends) 16-inch guns of the *New Jersy* and accuse the Russians of stirring up trouble in Lebanon is not the way to peace — rather, it is symptomatic of the problems of Lebanon and the wider Middle East, of the American penchant during the past several decades to rely on Israeli force and an anti- Soviet mania to reduce the region to its present state of incoherence and warfare.

There is a role for the United States in Lebanon and in the Middle East, and we very much would like to see America play that role — the role of the rational, ethical superpower, the role of the even-handed mediator, the role of the outsider who calls for a logical Lebanon based on power-sharing and equality, the role of the humane peace-maker. When will American play the role it is capable of playing in the Middle East? After several thousand American soldiers are killed in Lebanon?

Briefs

New Yugoslav Ambassador — Amman (PETRA) — Acting Foreign Minister Hasan Ibrahim received a copy of the credentials of Todor Bojadziezski, Yugoslav ambassador accredited to the Royal Hashemite Court, when Ibrahim received the ambassador yesterday. [Text][Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 27 Sep 83 p 2 JN]

Al-Wazzan Expresses Satisfaction at Cease-Fire

NC261227 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this morning held a meeting with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, who proceeded to the Presidential Palace after tackling certain urgent matters. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, presidential adviser Dr Wadi' Haddad, and Army Commander Ibrahim Tannus. The conferees appraised the situation preparatory to implementing the steps related to consolidating the cease-fire through UN observers and the Lebanese committee representing the parties concerned. Prime Minister al-Wazzan expressed satisfaction that all parties are abiding by the cease-fire and expressed the hope that the agreement will be a step along the road for the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces that are illegally present in Lebanese territory, and for restoring the state's control over all Lebanese areas. The meeting was followed by a Cabinet session.

Reportage on Al-Wazzan Resignation Offer

Al-Wazzan Statement

NC261414 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1255 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch by radio correspondent Joe Sa'adah from Presidential Palace in Beirut on 26 September — recorded]

[Text] The Cabinet session that began at 1315 ended about 15 minutes ago. We are still waiting for the official statement on the session. However, as reported earlier, Prime Minister al-Wazzan tendered the resignation of his government to President al-Jumayyil, placing it at the disposal of the homeland and the president. Prime Minister al-Wazzan took this step in coordination with President al-Jumayyil so he may seek the formation of a national accord government that will follow up and sponsor the dialogue process. We all recall that Prime Minister al-Wazzan has been for some time preparing for tendering his resignation, thus giving scope to others to assume the responsibility to facilitate the task of the regime. However, he abstained from this step several times at the request of President al-Jumayyil because of the critical circumstances the country is passing through, which requires the collaboration of all efforts. Let us now hear what Prime Minister al-Wazzan said after the end of the session and the text of the letter of his resignation, which he put at President al-Jumayyil's disposal:

[Begin Al-Wazzan recording] During the new phase we arrived at in the homeland, new arrangements should be made that are appropriate to this phase. Today I found out that it is my duty to continue in a work which I began ever since I put myself at the disposal of this homeland, not only in this regime but in the last 2 years of the previous regime — I mean my continued service in this wounded homeland. Now that the country is coming to a phase requiring the meeting of the Lebanese political leaderships to assume their responsibility through a dialogue that will ultimately lead to a fruit that we are looking forward to, namely a national unity government — a government that will guide this homeland to the shore of salvation and safety, a shore of assurances for our sons and grandsons — I deemed it proper to take a step that will facilitate this action before the homeland and his excellency the president. This morning I addressed to his excellency the president a letter in which I tendered my resignation at the disposal of the homeland and of his excellency.

I said: I had the honor of assuming the responsibility of the first government in your era. It was a responsibility that faced great events and that encountered in its determined march toward the aim of salvation several fabricated issues, set-up traps, foreign plots coupled with plans for partition, fragmentation, and division.

In all of this I had the honor of cooperating with Your Excellency in all fields and spheres. This cooperation was distinguished and characterized by utmost cohesion in all the views we have established on a joint understanding of our national issues in a manner that leads to the safeguarding of the security and unity of the homeland — land, people, and institutions — and to the achievement of full national sovereignty over all the national soil by putting an end to the Israeli occupation and to any non-Lebanese military presence, by confining national sovereignty to the Lebanese people alone, and by confining the supremacy of the constitutional, civilian, and military law and all its security requirements to the Lebanese authority alone.

In all this, I had the honor of making an unselfish contribution. We transcended all interests to serve the supreme national interest. We also transcended many matters of narrow stances in the face of the enormity of the dangers threatening the general national positions. If these national positions had fallen victim to the plot, neither we, the homeland, nor the future would have survived.

Your Excellency the president, since my government and I have fulfilled the trust with all our ability — the burden was even beyond any capability; since the government, under the most difficult circumstances, fulfilled a number of tasks, including the issuance of a number of legislative decrees to straighten up the process of public life in Lebanon and to mold it within modern frameworks — both on the level of the general Lebanese conditions and on the level of the accelerating world development; since the period given to the government to issue these decrees has ended, thus ending a period and a group of tasks; since the country is now facing new conditions for which local, Arab, and international efforts have contributed; and since we exist in a stage that we hope will soon require the formation of a national unity government encompassing the broadest spectrum of Lebanese national leaders — who will embody the renewed national reconciliation — to continue the march of rescue and salvation, and in order to enable the regime to continue its steps in this direction with the greatest degree of flexibility and ease, I offered more than once to open this way before Your Excellency by offering to resign, but your decision to wait was based on the country's supreme interest.

Now that the cease-fire has been achieved and is being backed by an agreement for the desired dialogue, I thank Your Excellency for your confidence in my government and in me personally. I also thank you for your close cooperation in the tasks we have carried out under the most difficult and delicate circum-

stances. I place at the disposal of the homeland and at your disposal the resignation of my government to make it possible for you to move ahead, in accordance with the requirements of the circumstances and developments, toward a new stage in the salvation process, hoping that the aspired national unity government will come to light and will work soon. May God grant you success in facing the difficulties and in achieving everything that would lead to the liberation, safety, sovereignty, and survival of the homeland, and to the establishment of the strong bases of a firm national unity, based on justice and equality. Your Excellency, please accept my utmost respect.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, this is the letter of resignation that you submitted to his excellency the president. It is known that a process of national dialogue will begin, and the persons who will attend it have been named. This will take place with the participation of representatives of the legislative and the executive authorities. Now that you have submitted the resignation of your government, or rather placed it at the disposal of his excellency the president, how will this participation by the executive authority take place?

[Al-Wazzan] This question is premature. There are preparations currently being made, and we shall soon study matters. We shall cross that bridge when we come to it.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Al-Wazzan] Actually, we placed the resignation at the disposal of his excellency the president. We are not trying to make things difficult for his excellency the president while the country is passing through a difficult stage. We are trying to facilitate what is happening and what the people are seeking through the desired dialogue in the form of a governing body that will represent all the active political factions.

[Report] Mr Prime Minister, [words indistinct]

[Al-Wazzan] The statement that will be issued by the Cabinet after its session will give you the appropriate answer, which will reflect what actually took place in the Cabinet when this matter was discussed, and what happened before that when it was discussed between his excellency the president and myself.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Al-Wazzan] I do not say that we are a caretaker government. As long as the resignation has not been accepted, the Cabinet will continue its work until the matter of this resignation is considered and decided. [end recording]

Al-Wazzan Asked To Continue

NC261415 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1323 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch by radio correspondent Joe Sa'adah from Presidential Palace — live]

[Text] I had earlier told you that I will provide you with an additional report about a statement that is to be issued on the Cabinet session. What I have now is not actually a statement in the full sense of the word but his excellency the president's reply to a letter of resignation which Prime Minister al-Wazzan has placed at the disposal of the homeland and the president, as Al-Wazzan put it.

In his reply during the Cabinet session today, his excellency the president said: Today, I received from His Excellency Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan a letter in which he places the resignation of his government at my disposal, providing an opportunity for the formation of a government of national union in which all the major political currents in Lebanon will be represented.

His excellency the president added: I notified his excellency the prime minister that I will give a long and thorough consideration to the resignation but I asked that he and his government continue to shoulder the responsibilities of government until the features of the new phase become clear to us and the arrangements concerning it are completed. It is worth noting that His Excellency Prime Minister al-Wazzan had earlier often discussed with me the government situation and the need for a government that suits the new circumstances.

His excellency the president added: I must praise the great national role which His Excellency Prime Minister al-Wazzan has played and is playing during this fateful phase in Lebanon's history.

His excellency the president also said in his reply to the letter of resignation that the coming phase requires much wisdom, reason, and courage — characteristics which distinguished Prime Minister al-Wazzan and the members of his government and by which they were able to realize many of the national aims to which we aspired. I appreciate the efforts and the sacrifices which the government has made. I ask the prime minister and the members of the government to continue to assume their responsibilities in a normal manner on a level of full responsibility, to continue the Cabinet meetings, and to ensure the continuation of the historical democratic responsibility which characterizes Lebanon.

Shaykhani, Al-Jumayyil on Resignation

NC261443 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1346 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Telephone Dispatch by Correspondent Joe Sa'dah from Presidential Palace — live]

[Text] We have just received a statement made by Information Minister Roger Shaykhani after the conclusion of the Cabinet session.

Minister Shaykhani said: His Excellency President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan briefed the Cabinet on the agreement which has been reached. The Cabinet continuously followed up the various stages of the negotiations and the contacts which led to this agreement.

Shaykhani added: The resignation of Prime Minister

al-Wazzan's Cabinet has been placed at the disposal of President al-Jumayyil, who has decided to take his time in considering it to facilitiate the initiation of the cherished national dialogue and in order to continue the efforts to impose full sovereignty on all the Lebanese territory.

On the other side, Minister Shaykhani explained that the scheduled dialogue committee's task is to start the dialogue. This, he said, does not mean that his excellency the president will not seek the aid of personalities other than those mentioned in the invitation, but that he will seek at a later time to invite other functionaries and personalities to share in the opinion with a view to reaching a positive result of the dialogue and to achieving complete withdrawals from all Lebanon.

In conclusion, Shaykhani said: The Cabinet conveyed its gratitude to His Majesty King Fahd and His Highness Prince Bandar, and also to President Ronald Reagan and his aides, and to his personal envoy Robert McFarlane and his assistants for the good efforts they exerted to achieve these results.

We must point out again here that Prime Minister al-Wazzan has submitted his government's resignation and placed it at the disposal of President al-Jumayyil. During the Cabinet session, President al-Jumayyil asked Prime Minister al-Wazzan to wait. In answer to the submission of the letter of the Cabinet's resignation, President al-Jumayyil said: I received today a letter from Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan placing the resignation of his Cabinet at my disposal, thus paving the way for the formation of a national union government [hukumat ittihad watani] in which all the major political trends in Lebanon would be represented and which would bolster the procession of building the united, stable, and prosperous Lebanon that we have started.

His excellency the president added: I have told his excellency the prime minister that I will take time in considering the question of the resignation. I have asked him to continue to shoulder, with his government, the responsibility of the rule until the features of the new stage become clear and the pertinent arrangements are made. President al-Jumayyil went on: It is worth noting that His Excellency Prime Minister al-Wazzan had previously discussed with me more than once the government situation and the need for a government compatible with the new conditions.

Al-Jumayyil further said: I must praise the great national role which Prime Minister al-Wazzan has played, and is still playing, at this fateful stage in the history of Lebanon. The forthcoming stage requires much wisdom, reason and courage — qualities which distinguished Prime Minister al-Wazzan and members of his government, who have been able to achieve many of the national goals we cherish.

In conclusion, President al-Jumayyil said: I appreciate the efforts which the government exerted and the sacrifices it made. I ask it, chairman and members, to continue to exercise its duties in a normal way and with full responsibility. I also ask it to continue to hold the Cabinet's meetings and ensure the continuation of the democratic political responsibility which distinguished Lebanon.

Sham'un on Excluding Al-Wazzan

NC261342 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Excerpts] At a meeting of the Phalange Party's Political Bureau today, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said that what was agreed upon is regarded as a first important step on the 1,000-mile road. The Phalangist Party leader said that unless the agreement is serious and the countries concerned cooperate to consolidate it, it could be more of a disaster than a blessing. He expressed the hope that it will end the war and not be just a truce.

Regarding his meeting with McFarlane, the Phalange Party leader said: We presented the facts to him. We still place our confidence in the United States. President Ronald Reagan's contact with President Amin al-Jumayyil yesterday was another confirmation of the seriousness of the U.S. interest.

The Phalange Party leader praised the great role played by the Lebanese Forces in repelling the plot against Lebanon. He also paid tribute to the Saudi initiative.

In a statement he made today, [former] President Camille Sham'un said that he will reject the dialogue and will not consider himself a member of the committee if it emerges that there is a veto against including Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. He added: I will declare my solidarity with them if it transpires that their removal has been dictated and that other figures have been kept out because of a foreign veto and others have been accepted because of foreign pressure.

In reply to a question, he said that he supports dialogue inside Lebanon and not outside it. He praised the role played by Saudi Arabia and the efforts it exerted to bring about a cease-fire. He strongly denounced any attempt to keep out some figures and stressed the need for the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies and the prime minister to be present personally, because any agreement will have to go through the Chamber of Deputies and the Cabinet for consideration.

PSP Conveys Junblatt Message to Franjiyah, Karami

NC261548 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The official in charge of the Progressive Socialist Party in the north today visited [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah in Ihdin and [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami in [word indistinct], and conveyed to them two urgent messages from Progressive Socialist Party Leader Walid Junblatt related to the cease-fire agreement.

Junblatt Supports Karami

JN261641 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, has stated that former Prime Minister Rashid Karami

is the National Salvation Front's sole candidate for the post of prime minister in the future Lebanese Government.

In statements to the Kuwaiti paper *Ar-Ra'y al-'Amm*, Junblatt added that Lebanese-Israeli agreement concluded last May is null and void, because it allows Israel to extend its hegemony over Lebanon.

This harms Syria and the Arab world in general.

Further Commentary on Cease-Fire Agreement

Lebanese Forces Command Council
NC261843 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Command Council this evening affirmed the following points:

1. The history of Lebanon's relations with Syria is replete with attempts at hegemony and expansion by Damascus at the expense of Lebanon's territory, people, and institutions, and consequently the agreement reached by the U.S. and Saudi negotiators with the Syrian Government is threatened at any moment with collapse because of Syrian practices in the event the pressure exercised by the United States, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and a number of West European states weakens.

Syria, which is seeking to impose its control on Lebanon, is trying to delude world public opinion into believing that its objective is a Lebanese-Lebanese dialogue.

2. The Lebanese Forces consider that the central subject in any dialogue is the deployment of the Lebanese Army in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh as a basic and prior condition for the Lebanese Forces' handing over of their positions and centers to the Army in these two areas, in accordance with their statement issued on 3 September 1983. This will lead to the return of the Lebanese evacuees to their villages and the preservation of their security and freedom.

3. The Lebanese Forces, categorically reject the placing of any veto on any Lebanese personality by Syria and its agents in Lebanon. On this occasion, the Lebanese Forces reaffirm their adherence to the constitutional institutions which are represented by the government, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Army, and which Syria is seeking to sabotage.

4. The Lebanese Forces consider that the departure of all foreign armies, especially the Syrian and Palestinian armies, is the basis for every radical and final solution for the Lebanese problem.

5. The Lebanese Forces, which adhere to the declared cease-fire decision, draw the attention of public opinion to the fact that in the coming stage Syria will try to foment domestic troubles through its agents and will resort to acts of sabotage and moral and physical terrorism.

Lebanese Forces Commander Afram
NC262010 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram said this evening that the Lebanese Forces are not concerned with the declared agreement and consequently they are not bound by its consequences and implications.

He added that the Lebanese Forces adhere to the cease-fire decision, that they are adopting a wait-and-see attitude, and that they will reject any outcome that conflicts with the supreme interest of the Christian people in Lebanon.

Major Haddad
JN261231 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Commenting on the cease-fire agreement, leader of free Lebanon Major Sa'd Haddad has said the following: We congratulate the warring leaders on the achievement of a cease-fire and regret the death, the destruction, the emigration, and the displacement which accompanied the fighting because all these acts took place almost for nothing.

I hope that the Lebanese youths have learned a lesson from this dirty war and the wars which preceded it, and that they would not be driven like cattle by those who claim leadership without giving thought to the objectives of the fighting.

At any rate, despite the enormous losses, we hope the cease-fire agreement will last, particularly since one fact has been realized —we cannot rely on deceitful Syria. All those wagering on the Syrian support will certainly lose. What is said about Syria can also be said about the USSR, because any state that wagers on the USSR support will lose, as Syria did. Therefore, it is expected that after this war the Syrian influence in Lebanon will dwindle to nothing and that Syria will return to the U.S. fold whose presence on Lebanon's ground is strengthened by a strong military base that is capable of confronting any Soviet move not only in Lebanon but in all the Middle East region as well. We also hope that Syria has learned a lesson from the hard blow which it received, particularly since it has become isolated and nothing remains for it except to yield to peace negotiations with Israel so that the Arab world can be rid of its tricks.

Salim Leaves Beirut for New York 27 September

NC270831 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim left Beirut this morning for New York via Cyprus and Paris to attend the UN General Assembly meetings and to deliver Lebanon's speech there.

LE FIGARO Interviews Prime Minister al-Wazzan

LD261414 Paris Le Figaro in French 23 Sep 83 p 4

[Interview with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan by Charles Saint-Prot and Walid Tibi — date and place not given]

[Text] Question: What sparked off the present crisis? Was it the Israeli withdrawal, which was not coordinated with the Lebanese Army, or the presence of the Lebanese Forces (Christian militia) in the Ash-Shuf and Alayh regions (Lebanese mountains)?

Shafiq al-Wazzan: The Christian Lebanese forces entered Ash-Shuf and other regions following the Israeli invasion in June 1982. It was a mistake which had negative repercussions not only in Ash-Shuf but also in other regions. During the Israeli withdrawal from these regions, the Lebanese Army was to deploy there in the usual way with the agreement and coordination of all sides. But Israel withdrew before any agreement, when the Lebanese authorities were tied up with the disturbances in the southern outskirts of Beirut and even in downtown Beirut. That was what sparked off the fighting in the mountains which is continuing today.

Question: How do you describe the current events? Is it a civil war, as French Premier Mauroy stated recently, or is it foreign aggression?

Shafiq al-Wazzan: It is not true to say that it is a civil war. The underlying reasons for the events which have taken place since 1975 are the stance adopted by one Lebanese side against the armed Palestinian presence, then a combination of internal factors and factors related to the Palestinian presence. The Palestinians played a part in those conflicts, and other foreign forces (which have nothing to do with our affairs) then intervened, the most recent being the Iranians.

Questions: But is not the USSR behind those who can be described as thugs? Is there not a risk of internationalization?

Shafiq al-Wazzan: It is clear that the forces present are supported and supplied, particularly with arms and munitions, by the various echelons of those involved in the Near East conflict.

As for internationalization, it already exists, since the events do not constitute a civil war.

Religious Parties

Question: Is the conflict religious? Is one of the two communities (Maronite or Druze) being manipulated or really threatened?

Shafiq al-Wazzan: Anybody who knows Lebanon knows that the Lebanese parties are really religious parties. The Phalange Party, for instance, does not proclaim its religious nature, but in fact it is the party which speaks on behalf of the Maronite Christians. The Socialist Party is now taking on an exclusively Druze color. The Amal Movement is the Shi'ite Muslims' party, whereas the An-Najjadah party (keeping a low profile at present) used to represent the Sunni Muslims. There is a conflict going on in the name of the communities (which are, ultimately, the real political parties in Lebanese life), the best example being the representation in the Lebanese parliament.

Question: What is the truth about the massacres? Are they real? If so, is the gap between the two communities impossible to bridge?

Shafiq al-Wazzan: Shameful massacres have been carried out by both sides, and the important thing is not the volume of losses suffered by a particular community. What is serious is that those massacres took place. These practices are not Lebanese. From the contacts we have made with the sides concerned, we have found unanimous reprobation and condemnation. It is not impossible that troublemakers infiltrated and manipulations took place.

Question: Does the Lebanese Army have the manpower and resources and the desire to restore order and guarantee the state's sovereignty?

Shafiq al-Wazzan: It must be remembered that the Lebanese Army was in the process of being reogranized. It is well known that the standard reached over the past few months is entirely satisfactory on two levels: unity and cohesion on the one hand, equipment and training on the other. That was what enabled the Army to fulfill its mission in Beirut and in the mountains. But the Army's manpower levels have not reached the planned 45,000.Moreover a large section of this Army is paralyzed. The men stationed in the south, in the Al-Biqa' valley, and in the north, are paralyzed. So it is only part of the Army which is operational. The Army's provision with French and U.S. equipment has not been completed. As for the Army's advance into the mountains, it is the result of a political decision. Following the Israeli withdrawal we decided that the army would not advance beyond the positions necessary for the defense of Greater Beirut and its surrounding district. That explains the Army's deployment as far as Bhamdun (mountain village captured from the Lebanese Forces by Mr Junblatt's fighters after very fierce fighting) and in Ash-Shuf. Of course, it would have been necessary to decide to open up a new front and draw from the forces in Beirut. But the Army is perfectly capable of such a deployment. The Army is united, the trial of Beirut and its outskirts, and the battles in the mountains are glaring proof of that.

A New Vietnam

Question: What do you now expect from the United States?

Shafiq al-Wazzan: I repeat that it is Israel which is primarily responsible for the present events. We are suffering primarily from the Israeli occupation and the fact that Israel is making its withdrawal conditional on Syrian and Palestinian withdrawal.

Whom should I trust? I would have liked to trust only the Lebanese armed national resistance in face of the Israeli occupation. But let us be realistic. The situation in Lebanon, torn apart for 8 years, the resulting conflicts among the various components of the Lebanese people, make it impossible to resort to armed national resistance alone. That would take too much time and would draw us into complications and interventions by the various forces in conflict in the world, and that might spark off a

new Vietnam with unforseeable consequences for Lebanon and the region. We have not turned to [line or lines dropped, including start of next question]

[French Defense Minister] Mr Cheysson, who are aiming to transform the multinational force into a UN force?

Shafiq al-Wazzan: We have always appreciated France's role in Lebanon. Today we observe that that role seems confused, but we still have great confidence that our French friends will certainly play their role. The important thing for the multinational force is not the name given to that force. What is important for Lebanon is the presence of that force and its efficiency. As regards the creation of a new UN interim force (as Mr Cheysson has proposed), we agree in principle. But can he guarantee that such a decision will be taken and implemented? At this point I would like to say that we were threatened with the famous veto when there was merely talk of bringing in UN observers to supervise a possible cease-fire in the Lebanese mountains. So, with regard to the other matter, should we not be skeptical?

Army Says Curfew Still in Force in Beirut
NC261305 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1250 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Army Command Communique issued on 26 September]

[Text] Although a cease-fire has been declared, the Army Command confirms the following: A curfew is imposed daily from 2000-0500 in Beirut. Exempted from this order are doctors, nurses, workers in hospitals and bakeries, printing press employees, journalists, firemen, ambulance men, civil defense men, television and radio employees, telephone operators, electricity and water workers, and international airport employees. Offenders shall be detained and referred to the appropriate authorities.

Beirut Summary of Security Situation 26 September
NC261837 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The cease-fire is still holding, despite limited violations. In the Ash-Shiyah area, Army positions were subjected to sniper fire. The Army responded similarly, wounding a gunman. This Army action was in implementation of the principle of self-defense contained in the cease-fire order.

From 1600 to 1630 today, shooting took place on the streets of As'ad al-As'ad, 'Abd al-Karim al-Khalil, and Marhn Misk. The shooting was not directed at the Army but at civilians.

We have recieved a report saying that the Army positions in Qabr Shmun were subjected to rocket-propelled grenades and sniper fire this evening. The Army did not return the fire in abidance by the cease-fire agreement. At 1800, approximately 20 military vehicles were sighted proceeding to Baysur from Al-Ghabun.

The Army positions frustrated an infiltration attempt by three gunmen in the Suq al-Gharb axis. One of the gunmen was wounded. A security source has reported that armed groups in civilian cars appeared every now and then in the square of Kayfun town and between Shwit and 'Alayh. The source said that the Army position in Al-Husun fort in Kayfun was subjected to sniper fire.

A military source reported a short time ago that a Lebanese soldier was killed in the sniper fire to which the Army positions in Kayfun were subjected at 1900 today.

At about noon today, gunmen in the town of Al-Fasqin at midday took up positions in the buildings extending from 'Ayn Ksur to Al-Fasqin to about 100 meters from the Army positions and Qabr Shmun.

In the area of Burj Abu Haydar, an unidentified person set fire to the car of colleague 'Arafat Hijazi, television news chief editor.

Meanwhile, the cease-fire agreement has had a good effect on the citizens' movement on the Beirut-Sidon coastal road as well as on the roads on the Al-Matn coast in the direction of Tripoli.

In the southern suburb, there has been good movement in the quarters and streets despite the state of caution that prevailed in the area of Al-Murayjah because of certain problems. The Army forces have returned to their former positions in the area following the withdrawal of the gunmen from them.

In another development, Israeli warplanes violated the capital's sky at midday, breaking the sound barrier over it. Israeli warplanes had earlier overflown the capital this morning.

This afternoon an Israeli patrol comprising three tanks, six troop carriers, and one tractor entered the towns of B'asir and Barja in Ash-Shuf. From Barja, the force proceeded to Al-Jiyah where it stopped.

A security report has said that an Israeli force comprising three tanks, six armored cars, and one bulldozer crossed the Al-Awwali river this morning and stopped near the Al-Jiyah power plant.

In Al-Biqa', security information said that the armed roadblocks, spread out in the area, are still preventing military personnel from passing through to Beirut. A roadblock was set up this morning on the main Ablah-Riyaq road. The men manning the roadblock checked the identity of the car occupants. The roadblock was removed at 1000.

Amal, Army Agree on Beirut Area Deployment
NC270842 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0830 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] An agreement has been reached between the Amal Movement and the Lebanese Army that units of the Lebanese Army should be stationed along the contact line separating Al-Murayjah and Al-Hadath. It was also agreed that the Internal Security Forces should be deployed in Hayy al-Murayjah to maintain security.

JANA: Phalangists Violate Cease-Fire in Lebanon

LD270947 Tripoli JANA in English 0852 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut, Dhulhijah 20, Sept 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA correspondent in Beirut has reported that the fragile ceasefire had been violated several times by the Phalangist militia in Al-Murayjah and 'Ayn Ksur towns.

He said that Amal fighters aborted a Phalangist infiltration attempt into Al-Murayjah town and the forces of the National Salvation Front aborted similar attempt by the Phalangist in 'Ayn Ksur town.

In both attempts the Phalangists were said to have been given Army cover.

Groups Formed To Attack Multinational Forces

NC250944 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has recieved information about the formation of armed groups to carry out quick attacks on the positions of the multinational forces in Greater Beirut with a view to inflicting harm on these forces and to forcing them to adopt more radical positions. Other groups have been formed to carry out attacks on the interests of the states participating in the multinational forces.

MENA Reports on Al-Jumayyil Letter to Mubarak

NC241817 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut, 24 Sep (MENA) — The MENA correspondent in Beirut learned that the letter Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil sent to President Husni Mubarak mentions the current war in Lebanon, the phases of the negotiations, the Saudi efforts to resolve the mountain issue, Syria's stand on these negotiations, and the Saudi and U.S. initiatives in this respect.

The correspondent also learned that in the letter — which was brought by Lebanese Minister of Economy, Trade, and Tourism Ibrahim Halawi — the Lebanese president has requested President Mubarak to brief those states he will visit during his tour, which will begin on 26 September, on the Lebanese Government's stance regarding the current war on its territory and on the dimensions of the conflict in the mountain area.

The letter also contains a request by the Lebanese president to the Egyptian president to explain the Lebanese issue in the speech that the Egyptian president will deliver to the UN General Assembly.

KUNA: Phalange Party To Open Office in Israel

LD251651 Kuwait KUNA in English 1449 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Amman, sept 25 (KUNA) — A special news report reaching here Sunday from the occupied West Bank revealed that the Lebanese rightwing Phalange Party has decided to open a representation office in Israel.

The report said necessary procedure were taken to prepare for the inauguration of the consulate-like office.

The military Phalangist official Elie Ustah has been appointed head of the office in addition to being the Phalangists representative in the Hebrew state, the report concluded.

Saudi Mediators Leave for Saudi Arabia, Beirut
JN261359 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch from Louis Faris, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus —live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Prince Bandar ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has left Damascus for Saudi Arabia while Rafiq al-Hariri remained in Damascus where he held a meeting this morning with Foreign Minister Khaddam and Mr Marwan Hamadah and discussed issues connected with the subcommittees which are mentioned in the cease-fire agreement. Al-Hariri then left Damascus for Beirut to follow up the implementation of the agreement.

This morning the Syrian press highlighted the cease-fire agreement and Khaddam's statement that Syria will exert all possible efforts to render the dialogue a success and restore unity and independence to Lebanon.

Today Walid Junblatt made a statement in which he said: The Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF] welcomes the agreement. The NSF and its ally, the Amal Movement, declare their absolute commitment to the cease-fire and their interest in transforming this cease-fire into a means of rescuing Lebanon from its current tragic situation and beginning a detente that will lay the new basis for a genuine national charter. Hence, the battle is continuing, although by difference means, in a phase of political and social struggle to establish a balanced national government, to liberate the Lebanese authority from all partisan, factional, or sectarian hegemony and to end the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon unconditionally in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions.

Junblatt added: The NSF insists on the principle that the Lebanese Army should not be used in internal matters and should not take part in the current civil war in Lebanon. The NSF considers this principle essential to preserve the army until national reconciliation is reached on the general Lebanese situation including the army's formation, tasks, use, and role.

Today Junblatt sent urgent letters to former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, while Marwan Hamadah contacted Raymond Iddih and Nabih Birri.

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam is preparing to leave Damascus for New York to participate in the UN General Assembly session. A decree has been issued appointing Faruq ash-Shar' as acting foreign minister during Khaddam's absence. I have learned that Ash-Shar' will meet today with media representatives to brief them on what has been achieved.

Perez de Cuellar Contacts Al-Asad on Lebanon
JN261818 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar this evening contacted President Hafiz al-Asad and praised Syria's role and efforts to reach a cease-fire agreement in Lebanon. Perez de Cuellar expressed the UN's readiness to play any role that might promote calm in Lebanon.

The president thanked him and said that Syria has exerted and will continue to exert its efforts both to promote the national unity of the fraternal people of Lebanon and to help Lebanon regain its natural position in the Arab homeland.

Arab League Official Lauds Efforts in Lebanon
JN261501 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 26 Sep (SANA) — 'Adnan 'Imran, Arab League assistant secretary for political and international affairs, stated that the Arab League secretary general has asked him to convey to 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, the Arab League's great appreciation for the great efforts President Hafiz al-Asad has exerted to make the peace and reconciliation efforts in Lebanon a success.

'Imran also conveyed to Khaddam the Arab League secretary general's appreciation for the efforts being exerted to this effect. [sentence as received]

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, 'Imran said that the Arab League Secretariat General is placing all of its capabilities at the service of efforts being made to render the agreement a success so that it will become a path for a comprehensive peace in Lebanon that will restore Lebanon to its Arab community with its Arab identity, sovereignty, and independence.

Commentary on Lebanon Cease-Fire Agreement
JN261320 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] A cease-fire agreement in Lebanon was announced just before midnight yesterday. Reports from Lebanon say that the cease-fire went into effect this morning. The various Lebanese and Arab circles welcomed the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon, considering it a step toward the beginning of dialogue on a national accord among the various Lebanese parties. Everyone who loves Lebanon and cares for its existence, continuation, and unity —both land and people —will certainly welcome the beginning of a national dialogue that aims at achieving a national accord which constitutes a starting point to deal with all the difficulties, crises, and problems from which Lebanon is suffering, liberate lebanon, ensure its independence and sovereignty, and keep it in its natural environment, performing its distinguished role and contributing to joint Arab action.

Halting the fire and embarking on a dialogue with the Lebanese factions with the aim of attaining a national accord are a gain for all the Lebanese nationalists, all the Arabs, and all those who are concerned about security, peace, and the peoples' rights. The fire of the Lebanese conflict was kindled by the enemies of both the Arabs and Lebanon to conceal the plot which began with the setback agreement in Sinai and the Camp David accords. These enemies poured fuel on this fire whenever their anti-Arab plans

and schemes faltered and whenever the Arab resistance to their plans and schemes became stronger. This fire was not in the interest of Lebanon or the Arabs. It was in the interest of Israel and those who desired to spread their absolute domination over the region and to impose capitulation on the Arab countries.

Lebanon's experience has firmly established several facts that should be borne in mind. Foremost among them is the fact that the formula of the victor and vanguished is unserviceable for Lebanon and carries the seeds of destruction and fragmentation for it; that any Lebanese faction is incapable of eating up, swallowing, or coercing the other factions; and that imposing the rule of a certain faction or side on all the Lebanese is impossible.

Another fact is that Lebanon's existence and continuation are fatefully connected with its affiliation to the Arab fold and its performance of its role within this fold and that any connection with Israel whatsoever will bring Lebanon only destruction, fragmentation, and perhaps collapse.

Another fact is that Lebanon can only be strong through its national character, the unity of its people, its adherence to the components of its entity, independence, and sovereignty, and the fulfillment of its commitments within its Arab fold. Gunboats,destroyers, foreign forces, and dependence on Israel and the occupation forces are elements which do not strengthen a regime, bring about the supremacy of one faction, or carry a solution. Lebanon will become strong because of Syria and the Arabs, and not because of Israel or any foreign side. Warships and foreign forces will go and Israel will get out of Lebanon. What will remain are the Lebanese people, geography, history, destiny, and all that links a fraternal country with another fraternal country.

Another fact given prominence by the Lebanese experience is that the main contradiction is between Lebanon and Israel, and not between Lebanon and Syria or Lebanon and the Arabs, that the main contradiction is between the entire Lebanese people and Israel, which has ambitions regarding Lebanon's lands, waters, and role, and not between this and that Lebanese faction. No Lebanese faction wants to destroy the other factions; no Lebanese faction can destroy the other factions. Nevertheless, there are supreme joint interests about which all the Lebanese factions are unanimous —interests which link these factions with one another, constituting joint national denominators which in turn constitute the basis for joint life, cooperation, and existence.

The national dialogue which will begin in Lebanon can be based on many factors that unify the Lebanese and lay down common bases for their cooperation, existence, and affiliation within a unified state for all and from all. When Lebanon marches along the path of national accord and liberation of the Lebanese territory from the Israeli occupation —the path of getting rid of all the restrictions which curb independence and sovereignty and keep Lebanon away from its Arab fold —it will find Syria by its side, as it has always found it, ready to help, sacrifice, and support. It will also find the Arabs and all lovers of freedom and peace standing by its side.

'Alertness,' 'Vigilance' Vis-a-Vis U.S. Urged

JN261806 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Palestine Broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brothers on the road to revolution and liberation:The fighting in the Lebanese mountain and in the southern outskirts of Beirut has stopped in order to make way for the political dialogue that will lead to a Lebanese national reconciliation. This result would not have been realized without the heroic steadfastness of the Lebanese progressive nationalist forces and the world condemnation of the U.S.-NATO direct military intervention in Lebanon and its serious threat to world peace. Everybody, including the Reagan Administration, is aware that a U.S.-NATO aggression against Lebanon would provoke a large-scale pan-Arab reaction by the Arab people against the United States and its allies, friends, and agents. The fire which they wanted to ignite in the Lebanese mountain could not possibly be confined to this mountain.

This does not at all mean that we should be reassured that Washington has renounced its designs on Lebanon. The U.S official reactions, as expressed immediately following the announcement of a cease-fire in Lebanon, show that Washington has not renounced its designs and intentions as an aggressive, imperialist state bent on reaping the fruits of the Lebanese tragedy in cooperation with its Zionist ally.

Let us continue to be armed with alertness and vigilance. Let our motto of steadfastness in facing imperialism, Zionism, and their agents continue.

Jordanian Nationalists Support NSF, Country

JN242040 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus — The Jordanian nationalist movement has voiced its complete and unlimited support for the Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF] and the other nationalist movements which are leading the most honorable and stormy battle to defend Lebanon's Arabism, independence, and progress. The movement reiterated its firm support for Syria's stands rejecting and confronting the imperialist designs.

The movement appealed to all Arab national liberation movements to extend aid to the Lebanese nationalist forces and to declare real war on all U.S. and imperialist interests in the region.

A responsible source speaking for the Jordanian nationalist movement's parties and forces, in a statement he made today, condemned the massing of the NATO fleets off the Lebanese coasts and their real participation in the fighting at the side of the Phalangist army and its militias. The source further said that this massing of forces comes within the framework of feverish attempts to bring the Arab homeland back under imperialist influence.

Party Official Rebuffs U.S., Israeli 'Threats'

JN261956 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Aleppo — The international symposium on saving the ruins of the old city of Aleppo opened here today under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad. The president was represented by Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, the party regional command assistant secretary.

In the speech he delivered, Mashariqah began by conveying the president's greetings to Aleppo's steadfast and valiant masses, to those who prepared for the symposium, and to the participating scientists and experts. He asserted that Syria will not heed the threats of U.S. imperialists, the racist Zionists, and their allies. Syria, he further said, will strongly confront them in order to defend itself and to face any aggression, regardless of its source. While doing so, Syria depends on the Arab nation's masses and on the support of the world's progressive and liberation forces, foremost amongthem the socialist bloc countries led by the friendly Soviet Union.

Official Receives APC Secretary, Discusses Lebanon

JN251516 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 25 Sep (SANA) — Comrade Muhammad Haydar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member and head of the foreign relations office, received here today Brother 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary of the Arab People's Conference [APC] General Secretariat. The meeting dealt with the dimensions of the U.S.-Zionist plan aimed at dealing a blow to the Lebanese nationalist forces and supporting the authority of the existing regime in Beirut, as well as the agent Phalangists' role in an attempt to Zionize and partition Lebanon, deal a blow to Syria's steadfastness, and liquidate the Palestine question and the Arab liberation movement.

The two sides also reviewed the activities of the APC General Secretariat and the international secretariat in the international arena in supporting the Lebanese National Salvation Front and explaining its national tasks and role. Brother al-Hamidi expressed the APC's appreciation for Syria's principled struggle under President Hafiz al-Asad against the imperialist and Zionist designs on Lebanon and the Arab region.

Minister Urges Freezing Israel's IAEA Membership

JN231426 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] In New Delhi, Syrian Oil and Natural Resources Minister Dr 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak has called for freezing the membership of what is called the Israeli National Committee for Energy of the IAEA Board of Governors because this committee works in a racist entity that is bent on changing the natural features of the Arab homeland and pursuing a course of aggression, expansionism, and crime. This call came in Dr ad-Dahhak's speech at the 12th IAEA conference which is currently meeting in the Indian capital.

On another matter, Dr ad-Dahhak today discussed with the Indian energy minister steps to promote relations of cooperation between Syria and India in various fields, particularly those related to energy.

Walid Junblatt Addresses Golan Druze Meeting

JN240933 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0825 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Damascus, 24 Sep (SANA) — Speaking at a ceremony yesterday to eulogize the late struggler Kamal As'ad Kanj, alias Abu Salih, who died recently in the occupied Syrian Golan, progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt asserted that the battle raging in Lebanon now is a pan-Arab and national one. He said: We want it to be the battle of all Arabs and to keep it away from sectarianism and regionalism.

Junblatt said: We are allies of Syria due to our belief and conviction that Syria has always been the first and last fortress for all the Arab and Lebanese nationalists.

Junblatt clarified that henceforth the National Salvation Front [NSF] will not allow the Al-Jumayyil family to gamble with the homeland's potential and settlements at the expense of the martyrs and turn Lebanon into a base for imperialism and a small sectarian homeland.

The PSP leader said: We will not accept the slogan of the victor and the vanquished this time. We will triumph regardless of their great and strong fleets at sea, He said: We will fight in Lebanon. We say to France, Britain, and the United States: Leave before it is too late. In the past, we fought France and defeated it, and today, if the United States wants to turn Lebanon into a new Vietnam, we are ready. Arab and foreign mediation will not deceive or delude us. Syria alone and some Arab national and progressive forces support us.

Concluding his speech, Walid Junblatt asserted that Syria has opened its doors to strugglers, sponsored them in Lebanon's mountain, and supported them. We will remain in one trench in this genuine alliance to liberate Lebanon from that fascist, sectarian, and Phalangist clique and to solidify democratic Arab Lebanon, abiding to the great Arab cause.

IDF Patrols North of Al-Awwali Line 26 Sep

TA261716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] An IDF patrol toured an area north of the Al-Awwali River today too, and this time it was in the direction of the township of Barja. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that an incident involving the Druze and the Christians occurred today, and it ended when an IDF patrol reached the scene. Our correspondent adds that the IDF patrols are escorted by Christian and Druze liaison officers. The IDF is currently preparing its outposts along the new line in anticipation of winter.

Syrians in Eastern Front Not Readying for Winter

TA271157 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 27 Sep 83 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Tali Zelinger]

[Text] The Syrian forces in the eastern sector of Lebanon are not making any special preparations for staying the winter, despite intensive digging-in activities opposite the IDF. At the IDF outposts in the sector, renovation and construction work began recently in preparation for the approaching winter. These preparations are now in high gear, following several months during which all resources were diverted to the building and fortification of the new line along the Al-Awwali River. However, it appears that the renovations will be completed before the difficult winter, expected to start in November. By then, the insulation of pipes, overhauling of heaters, and the improvement of living quarters will be completed.

Shamir Welcomes Cease-Fire in Lebanon

TA270543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has welcomed the cease-fire in Lebanon. He told reporters in Jerusalem last night that it was good news to Israel.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] I think that every cease-fire is good for us and is good for all the region.

[Reporter] What about the conditions of the cease-fire? How does that affect us?

[Shamir] Well, I don't know exactly all the conditions but I hope that the cease-fire will be a contribution to the cessation of hostility in Lebanon and this is good news for us and for all the region. [end recording]

Mixed Reaction to Cease-Fire

TA261616 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel — recorded]

[Text] Israel is satisfied with the cessation of fighting in Lebanon but it seems it is much less enthusiastic about the content of the cease-fire agreement, especially the role allotted to the Syrians in the national reconciliation committee. The reactions we heard in Jerusalem today were very cautious, almost neutral. These were the reactions of an element that is no longer a major party on the political stage in Lebanon.

The cessation of fighting around Beirut is in our interest, it is said in Jerusalem, but the cease-fire agreement does not necessarily bode well for Israel. It first awards points to the Syrians and to the Saudis. The coin surely has more than one side. For instance, the resignation of Shafiq al-Wazzan — who, as an understatement, is not known as Israel's friend — may also emerge as a move which will play into the Syrians' hands.

It is known in Jerusalem that reconciliation in Lebanon will be achieved at the expense of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and some are already referring to the agreement in the past tense.

Political circles assess that the cease-fire is a result of the fatigue of both sides and the development of an impasse between the attackers and defenders of the city of Beirut. A Druze representative currently visiting Israel said in his talks in Jerusalem that the arrival of the U.S. battleship *New Jersey* on Lebanese shores accelerated the process of negotiations since the United States made it clear it will not hesitate to use the 400-mm cannons on board the ship if and when necessary.

Last week Israel conducted extensive activities in Lebanon as follows: Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche had contacts with the Lebanese Government and the Christians while the coordinator of activities in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani, talked with the Druze. This activity, however, has nothing to do with the cease-fire; this activity concerns issues which are more important for us: The ties between the Druze and the terrorists; the Christians besieged in Dayr al-Qamar; and so on and so forth. Nowadays Israel enjoys its observer role in Lebanon and this is the main point of the political story now. During the Feast of the Tabernacle [22-29 September] the Lebanese issues are being shoved into a corner, the political personages are busy with a national unity government or local election affairs. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is receiving coalition components' delegations; the Foreign Ministry director general is on vacation; the assistant director general is on a lecture tour overseas; and the U.S. ambassador to Israel is vacationing in Greece. It is difficult to shake the feeling that the reports from Lebanon are meeting a certain degree of indifference in Jerusalem, as if Lebanon werea distant country. It seems that as far as Israel is concerned, the Lebanese issue can wait at least until after the High Holidays.

Burg Comments on Lebanon, Government Talks

TA261652 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg says that following the calm prevailing in Lebanon today the Lebanese Army should enter those areas evacuated by the IDF. Minister Burg made these remarks during a tour he made of the Rosh Haniqra border crossing today. Dr Burg also talked about the efforts to form a national unity government in Israel and our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz cites his remarks:

[Begin recording] [Burg] Nature does not like a vacuum and therefore the question always arises as to who enters an area you evacuate. We thought this would be the Lebanese Army. Let us hope that the arrangements there now, in that territory evacuated by the IDF, will enable the Lebanese Army to fulfill its role properly.

[Horowitz] Dr Yosef Burg also addressed the possibility that the IDF will withdraw from all Lebanese territory in the future.

[Burg] The question is not whether we would like to return to the international border; we certainly would like to do so. If this comes as a political demand without the solution of thesecurity problems, however, this is mere demagoguery, nothing else.

[Horowitz] The interior minister says he does not exclude the possibility of early elections.

[Burg] There are only two possibilities there: You either form a government or entrust somebody else with this task, and if nobody manages to accomplish this, elections should be held. [end recording]

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Interviews Pierre Al-Jumayyil

TA251112 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 25 Sep 83 pp 1, 7

[Report on interview with Pierre al-Jumayyil by Roni Shaqed; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] "Israel turned its back on us by rushing to withdraw from the Ash-Shuf Mountains, but had it waited just a little bit longer and enabled us to organize and prepare our army, the dramatic events there would have been avoided," said Pierre al-Jumayyil, the father of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, in an interview with *Yedi'ot Aharonot*.

Nonetheless, he claims to understand Israel's reasons for withdrawing and harbors no ill will over it.

He believes it is possible to reach a settlement with the Druze to reestablish Lebanese unity. "I am convinced the events in Lebanon are not to the Druze's liking." As for Syria and its involvement in Lebanon, Al-Jumayyil emphasized that "even though the Syrians talk about Lebanese independence they are continuing to regard it as part of Syria. They have never been prepared to accept its sovereignty. The Syrians are behind everything taking place in Lebanon, and this is evident particularly in their unwillingness to withdraw from its territory."

In the course of the interview, Pierre al-Jumayyil added that the war being waged in Lebanon is not an internal civil war, but a war between Lebanese and foreign forces.

Regarding future relations between the various sects as part of the Lebanese state, Pierre al-Jumayyil believes that after peace is reached and the foreign forces depart, the Lebanese will have to reexamine the formula that forms the basis for Lebanon's existence and introduce minor changes into it that would make its continued independent survival possible.

As for his son, President Amin al-Jumayyil, Pierre al-Jumayyil emphasized that he will continue in office. Under no circumstances whatsoever will he agree to serve as a mere "figurehead" as Ilyas Sarkis once did.

Lebanese Druze Envoy Requests Aid in Cease-Fire

TA261955 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] An envoy of the Ash-Shuf Druze, Shaykh Sulayman Ghanim, who arrived in Israel today, told our correspondent this evening that he came to thank Israel for the position it has adopted in recent weeks and to ask for Israel's assistance with respect to the stabilization of the cease-fire. The envoy promised that the Druze will continue to work toward the removal of the terrorists from those areas in which the Druze maintain a presence.

Sharon Comments on Boundaries of Eretz Yisra'el

TA251804 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon says it is important to repeat that areas east of the Jordan River are also parts of Eretz Yisra'el; they are not in our hands but they are ours. It is good to emphasize time and again the importance not only of Jerusalem, Hebron and Nabulus but also of the Gil'ad mountains, [Biblical Hebrew name for range of mountains east of the river] although they are not in our hands today. Sharon added that even though we do not claim parts located east of the Jordan River that are parts of Eretz Yisra'el and which were handed over to the Hashemite Kingdom where a Palestinian state was established, it is important to mention this point. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that Minister Sharon said this at the settlement of Tappuah, on the fifth anniversary of this settlement.

Defense Minister Meets Peace Now Delegation

TA261640 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Representatives of the Peace Now Movement met today with Defense Minister Moshe Arens at their initiative. The topics that were discussed included the settlement activity in Judaea and Samaria, the situation in Lebanon, and the Cabinet decision to populate the center of Hebron with Jews. The defense minister rejected the spokesmen's arguments that an immediate withdrawal from the Al-Awwali line is essential, saying that the withdrawal could only take place when a strong central regime can guarantee that terrorists do not return to the area evacuated by the IDF. Regarding the settlement in Hebron, the defense minister told the Peace Now representatives that Jews were slaughtered in the city in the past so that now Jews are simply being brought back to the place where they lived.

The Peace Now Movement announced that if the government implements its resolutions in actual fact and settles Jews in the center of Hebron, the movement will stage demonstrations in a bid to incite the Israeli public on this issue.

It was reported by the Defense Ministry that this meeting held by Minister Arens forms part of the meetings the minister is holding with groups embracing varying political views in Israel. These meetings, the Defense Ministry announcement says, are important even if there is no agreement between the spokesmen and the minister.

U.S. Military Aid Cut Seen If Grants Go Up

TA261718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The Finance Ministry confirmed this evening that top officials in the Treasury agree to give a smaller amount of U.S. military aid to Israel next year provided that the United States enlarges the grant portion of the overall aid. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik was told that Minister Aridor and Director General 'Ezra Sadan will examine this possibility in the meeting they will hold in 2 days with the U.S. Treasury secretary. The readiness to decrease military aid is being explained by the Finance Ministry as a result of the fact that every possible measure should be employed to ease Israel's large external debts. The Treasury believes that if security funds fall short, it will be possible to borrow them from other sources under conditions more amenable than those set by the Americans.

Our correspondent recalls that the Defense Ministry objects to any cuts in military aid.

Pentagon Blamed for Lavi Project Delay

TA250743 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 25 Sep 83 p 1

[Report from the United States by Wolf Blitzer]

[Text] Washington — Israeli diplomatic and military officials here are convinced that Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger and others in the Pentagon are still trying to undermine Israel's development of the Lavi jet fighter.

They voiced these concerns privately amid continuing delays by the Defence Department in approving licences required in transferring technology to Israel for the Lavi project.

Late on Friday afternoon, the Pentagon reportedly sent the State Department a pending licence submitted by Grumman Aircraft, which has been subcontracted to develop the Lavi's wing and tail section. According to knowledgeable sources, only part of the request was approved.

These sources suggested that Grumman probably would be authorized to make the wing and tail but only in the U.S., and not to have it co-produced at a later stage in Israel, as proposed by Israel Aircraft Industries.

Last April, Secretary of State George Shultz overcame strong Pentagon objections and approved in principle the technology transfers. But the Pentagon believes the Lavi — like other foreign-made aircraft — will eventually hurt exports of U.S. companies.

Defence Department officials have tried to hold back licences for other countries' aircraft programmes as well.

In recent weeks, Israeli officials said, the Pentagon has repeatedly delayed what should have been routine Lavi licence applications. At this pace, they say, the Lavi timetable could be set back significantly.

Mubarak Waiting for New Government on Some Issues

TA261908 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has said that the question of sending an ambassador to Israel is a delicate one. He said he is waiting to see what the new Israeli Government would do regarding Tabah and other issues. He was replying to a question posed by our Paris correspondent, Rafi Matar, after a meeting with the French president.

Tourism Ministry Denies Cairo Office To Close

TA250556 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] The Ministry of Tourism has denied reports from Cairo that the local Israeli tourist office there is to be closed down. The Cairo weekly *October* said the office was being closed to protest Egypt's refusal to allow a group of Egyptian tourists to visit Israel. The magazine did not explain what prompted the Egyptian move.

Egypt Denies Preventing Tourism

TA261840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The Cairo Tourism Ministry says that it is not true that the Egyptian authorities are preventing Egyptian tourists from coming to Israel. One of the top officials in the Egyptian ministry told the Israeli Tourism Ministry representative in Cairo, Maurice Cassouto, today that the Egyptians are only approving visits to Israel by organized groups. He was furious over a report published in Israel that the Egyptians stopped an Egyptian travel agent from bringing a group of tourists to Israel several weeks ago. He said the group involved was one organized by a person who did not have a travel agency license and against whom an investigation will be launched. The Egyptians also contend that the report was published in Israel in order to sabotage the visit to the United States by the Egyptian president.

Our correspondent Yaron Enosh points out that the tourism minister recently said that the Egyptians are breaching the peace treaty by preventing Egyptian tourists from coming to Israel.

The Tourism Ministry has denied the report that its representation in Cairo has been closed, but our correspondent has learned that this possibility has been discussed in Jerusalem.

Peres, Shamir Comment on Initial Government Talks

TA270529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Our first item this morning is the first meeting between Labor Party and Likud leaders designed to pave the way for the establishment of a national unity government. The meeting ended late last night without producing any results but with an agreement to meet again at noon today. Upon emerging from the meeting, Shim'on Peres told us:

[Begin Peres recording] Two main topics were raised this evening: First, the war and the situation in Lebanon and the way to end the state of war there. On this issue, differences in assessments emerged between us. The second topic we discussed this evening is the issue of the settlements in the territories. On this issue, deep differences of opinion emerged between us. I have said that there are deep differences of opinion between us and the Likud and that I doubt they can be overcome. [end recording]

On the other end of the negotiating table, we met Prime Minister-Designate Yitzhaq Shamir:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] We never thought that there would be no difficulties. There are difficulties and differences of opinion but I hope we will be able to overcome them.

[Correspondent Hayim Zissovitz] Did you find in the Alignment real willingness to establish a national unity government?

[Shamir] It is too early to tell. There was a good atmosphere and a desire to conduct serious negotiations about important matters. [end recording]

Settlements Key Issue

TA261408 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1244 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] If the Alignment asks to stop settlements in Judaea and Samaria a national unity government will not come into being, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has stated. We will not change our mind, Levi said. Even in the Camp David accords we did not undertake to stop settling in Judaea and Samaria. In the deputy prime minister's opinion, this issue will be the main stumbling block on the path to establishing a national unity government. On other issues, such as Lebanon and the economy, there will be no obstacles, Levi noted. He nevertheless stressed that there is room to discuss the establishment of a national unity government. Replying to a question, Levi said that the invitation Shamir extended to the Alignment leaders is sincere and not just a political trick. David Levi was talking to journalists in the town of 'Immanu'el in Samaria and his remarks were reported by our correspondent Alon Diskin.

Additional 1,500 Families To Settle in West Bank

TA260730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The Ministerial Committee on Settlement has decided to extend housing plans to allow for an additional 1,500 Jewish families to settle in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. Acting committee chairman Minister Yuval Ne'eman told the Voice of Israel the families had asked to move to settlements in the territories 6 months ago but had not yet found a place to live.

25 Families Move In

TA250952 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 25 Sep 83 p 6

[Report by Mordekhay Elqan]

[Text] The first 25 families have moved into the new settlement of Qiryat Netafim in the western part of Samaria. Ceremonies marking the event will be held there tomorrow.

Qiryat Netafim is located northwest of Barqan, on the main Elqana-Ari'el road. The new communal settlement was established by the Jewish Agency's Land Settlement Department.

The settlement's secretary, Zekharya Dori, told *Ma'ariv* that the new settlement is planned to accommodate hundreds of families.

Decision on Settlements Postponed

TA261958 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs yesterday refrained from deciding on the civilianization of eight military outposts in Judaea and Samaria as a gesture for the Alignment. This has been learned by our settlement affairs correspondent. Acting Committee Chairman Minister Yuval Ne'eman intended to bring the civilianization of the outposts up for a vote but Ministers Shamir and Levi instructed him to refrain from this in view of the contacts to form a national unity government.

The leaders of the Judaea and Samaria Settlements Council this evening protested to Minister Shamir for holding up the decision in the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs. They demanded that the existing military outposts be civilianized immediately and that 55 additional outposts be established in the heart of Judaea and Samaria.

Not 'Gesture' to Alignment

TA262020 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2005 GMT 26 Sep 83

["Science and Development Ministry Spokesman's Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 26 Sep (ITIM) — The acting chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs, Minister Yuval Ne'eman, has denied the report on television this evening alleging that the conversion of eight outposts into civilian settlements has been deferred as a gesture to the Alignment on behalf of Prime Minister-Designate Yitzhaq Shagmir.

Minister Ne'eman said that at the meeting yesterday the items on the agenda were brought up according to order, and thus a report by Deputy Housing and Construction Minister Ben-

Tziyon Rubin was heard on the population campaign by the Development Towns Advisory Bureau, and ways to absorb nonobservant families interested in settling in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza beyond the existing plans were discussed.

The conversion of the outposts into civilian settlements will be discussed at one of the upcoming sessions.

Proposals for Settlements

TA251456 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1435 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] The Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs today reviewed the campaign of settling in the Judaea, Samaria and Gaza Strip settlements which ended a few months ago. The picture that emerged from this review was that the number of lots and apartments offered in Judaea and Samaria does not meet the high demand by new settlers. It was, therefore, decided to entrust the Zionist Federation Settlement Department with the task of preparing proposals aimed at a solution. These proposals will be submitted to the committee in a month.

Our correspondent Yotam Yaqir further reports that the committee did not deal with the other matters it was slated to discuss and that another meeting was set for next week.

NRP Balks at Freeze

TA261838 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1730 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Qedumim, 26 Sep (ITIM) — "If the condition for the establishment of a national unity government is freezing the settlements, the National Religious Party will not lend its hand to this. Neither should the Alignment ask such a thing," Education and Culture Minister Zvulun Hammer said today in a meeting of the Friends of the Judaea and Samaria College held today in Qedumim.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the education minister and was also attended by the chairman of the college's board of trustees, MK Yig'al Kohen-Organ, who lives in Ari'el, in Samaria; (Prof Avner Chaqui), Professor Friedlander, and Professor Ben-Shlomo, as well as many educators from the Samaria settlements.

Minister Hammer welcomed the establishment of the college in Samaria, promising that his ministry will continue to extend support to the college throughout its stages of development. He also suggested that it be affiliated as a branch of one of the other universities in the country so that the degrees it grants will have an equivalent academic value.

Settlers Ordered Evacuated

TA261830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The High Court of Justice today issued an order nisi against the commander of the Judaea and Samaria area, the Israel Police, and the company constructing the town of 'Immanu'el in Samaria. The order calls for these parties to show cause within 30 days why Israeli citizens should not be evacuated from part of the plots of land slated for the 'Immanu'el territory. The appellants, two inhabitants of the territories, claim that the land belongs to them and that a Nabulus court had recognized this ownership. They argue that the Kokhav Hashomron Company which is building 'Immanu'el is ignoring the Nabulus court ruling, and its employees are continuing to trespass on these lots and carry out construction activity on them.

SDAR Leader, Moroccan Source on W. Sahara Issue

AB230953 Dakar PANA in French 1900 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 22 Sep (PANA) — In an exclusive interview with PANA, Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and president of the SDAR, considers that the difficulties caused by Morocco's decision not to engage in direct negotiations with the SDAR show on one hand that Morocco has up till now no clear and sincere political will to solve the problem in Western Sahara, and on the other hand, that it is refusing to implement the resolution adopted by the 19th OAU summit, in spite of its promises.

Mohamed Abdelaziz feels that direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front, designated by the OAU as the parties in conflict, are a precondition to the organization of a referendum in Western Sahara. While confirming Polisario's agreement with the referendum "because it has been decided by Africa," the secretary general of the Polisario Front says that it cannot take place until all the conditions are met. There should be "negotiations for a cease-fire to define the modalities for organizing the referendum and to determine the population of Western Sahara, of which we have our own statistics." But, Mohamed Abdelaziz said, "if our figures are not accepted, we are ready to accept as a basis the statistics provided by Spain, even though they do not correspond to reality, just like all colonial censuses."

On these points — direct negotiations, referendum and the number of people — it is stated by an authorized Moroccan source that Rabat cannot give better proof of its political will to resolve the Saharan problem than the presence of its strong delegation to Addis Ababa led by the crown prince,including the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, close associates of King Hassan II, and representatives of various Saharan factions. Morocco as a state cannot negotiate with the Polisario and prefers first of all, that representatives of the Sahara people living in the territory, (Jemaa, Aosario, Morehob, etc,) and representatives of the Saharans living abroad (Polisario Front) meet, the source adds. "Morocco does not in any way link the direct negotiations with the holding of the referendum, which is a separate and distinct operation," stressed the source, who affirmed that "Morocco is ready for the referendum but it is important to take the population into account." According to the source, it is possible to rely on the figure of 74,497 people, which was given to the United Nations by Spain before its departure from Western Sahara in 1974, and give it a growth rate of 3.4 percent a year to arrive at a realistic figure.

Meeting on Regional Broadcasting Held in Seychelles

AB270730 Paris AFP in English 0718 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles, Sep 27 (AFP) — Third World countries risk becoming the victims of "techno-colonization," Seychellois National Development Minister Jacques Hodoul warned here Monday when he opened a regional meeting of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association.

"For too long, we in the developing countries have viewed communication as a one-way process involving a sender and a passive receiver, and information as being somehow objective, immutable and sacred," Mr Hodoul told delegates. "Once colonized and finally decolonized, we must now be careful not to become victims of techno-colonisation," he said. The encoding of information into electrical impulses could not be made clear of ambiguity and inevitably carried the values, assumptions, and aspirations of the sender society. "We must dare to process the information we receive, to relate it to the welfare of our society, and in this way, to communicate as active receivers with those societies on whom we depend for information," the minister said. The week-long meeting here is making collective studies on how to improve broadcasting services in Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Seychelles, Tanzania, and Zambia. Also attending are delegates from the BBC and UNESCO.

MAGHREB AFFAIRS

Maghreb Group Formed To Coordinate With EEC

PM231336 Casablanca Le Matin in French 16 Sep 83 p 1

[MAP dispatch: "Formation of an Inter-Maghreb Coordination Group"]

[Text] Tunis — Moroccan, Tunisian, and Algerian delegations met in Tunis on 12, 13, and 14 September to discuss relations between the three Maghreb countries and the EEC. This meeting, which was also attended by the Moroccan, Tunisian, and Algerian ambassadors to Brussels, falls within the framework of Maghreb coordination with a view to harmonizing positions with regard to questions of common interest. The meeting resulted in particular in the formation of a standing Maghreb group to coordinate relations with the EEC. At the end of their meeting the participants were received by Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi who welcomed the results of the meeting, specifying that they constitute a very considerable step toward the consolidation of Maghreb unity — a step that is bound to be followed by others.

ALGERIA

Angolan Defense Minister Makes Working Visit

MB270829 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The Angolan defense minister, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, has been in El Meghaier since the day before yesterday on a working visit of several days to Algeria. The defense minister was received on arrival by the secretary general of the Algerian National Defense Ministry, Colonel (Moustafa Ben Louqi) and the Angolan ambassador to Algeria, Saraiva de Carvalho.

FRG Cooperation Commission Meeting Ends

PM251950 Algiers El Moudjahid in French 15 Sep 83 p 12

[APS report: "End of Algerian-West German Joint Commission Meeting"]

[Excerpt] Algiers — The Algerian-West German Joint Commission meeting which began at the State Secretariat for Forests and Land Development on 13 September 1983 ended on 14 September. The meeting, chaired on the Algerian side by Mr Mohamed Rouighi, member of the Central Committee and secretary of state for forests and land development, and on the West German side by Dr Rodolf Sprung, FRG deputy economy minister, was sanctioned by the signing of a report. The discussion related to a wide range of questions concerning the balance of commercial and economic exchanges between the two countries and the development of technical cooperation. As regards commercial and economic exchanges, the commission reviewed the various means of balancing and promoting exchanges between the two countries.

With regard to cooperation, the discussions related to the means of achieving greater dynamism, especially by giving priority to cooperation between sectors with a view to implementing joint projects and giving technical and scientific cooperation the role of boosting economic cooperation. The aim is also to direct action toward priority sectors such as vocational training, also removing the obstacles to multifaceted cooperation and drawing up flexible procedures for implementing joint projects.

LIBYA

Armed Forces Chief Meets With YAR President

LD270933 Tripoli JANA in English 0843 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] San'a', Dhulhijah 20, Sept 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, met in San'a' last night with Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces. The meeting focused on bilateral relations. It was attended by the chief of staff of the Yemeni Armed Forces and the secretary of the Brotherhood Bureau in San'a'.

JANA Reports Explosion at Chadian Radio Station

LD271012 Tripoli JANA in English 0839 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Dhulhijah 20, Sept 27 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A radio station near Ndjamena was last night attacked. Eye-witnesses said that an explosive charges went off just outside the radio station in Tamrida [JANA spelling] near Ndjamena causing extensive damages.

SUDAN

Saudi Envoy Arrives in Khartoum 26 September

JN261122 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Sep (SUNA) — Prince Turki ibn Faysal arrived in Khartoum today as envoy of Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. Prince Turki was received at the airport by first Vice President Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib and Dr Baha' ad-Din Idris, minister at the president's office.

Meets With Numayri

JN261800 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Sep (SUNA) — Saudi Arabia has asserted its support for the decisions President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri adopted on applying Islamic Law, and expressed its readiness to provide all the assistance Sudan needs to implement these decisions. This came in a written message from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia to President Numayri. Prince Turki ibn Faysal, King Fahd's special envoy, delivered the message today.

During the meeting, consultations were held on the means to consolidate bilateral relations. Prince Turki briefed President

Numayri on the results of the negotiations Saudi Arabia sponsored concerning the Lebanese situation and the cease-fire agreement reached between the disputing parties. Prince Turki also informed President Numayri of the situation concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war and the GCC's role concerning it, in addition to the Syrian-Iraqi differences over the Gulf war. Prince Turki conveyed King Fahd's appreciation to President Numayri for his efforts to eliminate Arab differences.

President Numayri asked Prince Turki to convey an oral message to King Fahd in response to the king's message, expressing his gratitude for his majesty the king's initiative and the Saudi Government's concern over the situation in Sudan. First Vice President Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib attended the meeting. His Highness Prince Turki arrived in Khartoum this morning on a visit to Sudan. Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib and Dr Baha' ad-Din Diris, minister at the president's office, received the prince at the airport.

TUNISIA

Al-Qadhdhafi Envoy Comments on Talks

LD261721 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali received a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to his brother the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, when he received Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, Libyan secretary of justice and interior and special envoy of Col al-Qadhdhafi to President Habib Bourguiba.

Az-Zuwayy said following the meeting that the conversation dealt with a number of issues of interest on the Middle East region and the Greater Arab Maghreb and also with cooperation and relations between Tunisia and Libya. The Libyan envoy gaveprominence to the coincidence of views of both sides and their conviction of the need to (?intensify) regular meetings both among the leaders of the Arab Maghreb and among officials for consultations, and to coordinate efforts and stances among the countries of the region on all issues of direct interest to them and to the Arab and Islamic nations in general. In this connection he noted that his mission falls within the frame of consultations among the leaders of the Arab Maghreb and the search for the best ways to propel joint Maghreb action along the path of unity at the regional level in preparation for comprehensive Arab unity.

WESTERN SAHARA

2 SDAR Officials Comment on Moroccan Refusal

LD270245 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The Moroccan refusal to sit at the same negotiating table with the Polisario Front in line with the resolutions of the 19th OAU Summit has aroused reactions from the leaders of the SDAR. The secretary general of the Polisario Front, Mr Mohammed Abdelaziz, has sent two letters, one to the Security Council and the other to the current chairman of the UN. In the two letters he affirms that Morocco wants to plunge the OAU into a crisis and to set light to the whole northwest region.

On his part the Saharan foreign minister, Mr Ibrahim Hakim, interpreted the refusal as a wish worthy of the king of Morocco to prevent a peace process in the region. Rebuffing any formula for indirect negotiations with the Rabat regime, Mr Ibrahim Hakim stressed that the only appropriate framework for negotiations between Morocco and the Saharan people is the African framework.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Clashes in South Chad Send Refugees Over Border

AB261045 Paris AFP in French 0922 GMT 26 Sep 83

[By AFP special correspondent Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Bangui, 26 Sep (AFP) — The constant clashes between Hissein Habre's forces and "rebel elements" in southern Chad have, in the past few weeks, resulted in an influx of several thousands of refugees into the Central African Republic, it was learned on Monday from reliable sources in Bangui. It was recalled that the tension was particularly high during the month of August when patrols of President Hissein Habre's forces clashed in various places in southern Chad with armed groups supporting former President Goukouni Oueddei and who had infiltrated into the region, as well as with troops of the southern leader, Abdelkader Kamougue. These clashes resulted in dozens of deaths in the ranks of the "rebels," the sources affirmed.

The same sources specified that the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] are controlling all the main towns and localities in southern Chad (Moundou, Doba, Sahr, Moissala, and so forth) as well as the Sahr-Maro axis leading to the Chadian-CAR border.

The sources have added, however, that the government forces are finding it extremely difficult to maintain their control over the open country and the villages and that this has resulted in "extortions" committed by FANT elements against villagers in the southern part of the country accused of supplying the "enemy" with "intelligence" as well as in the chronic insecurity prevailing in southern Chad, reliable sources affirmed in Bangui.

On 10 September Hissein Habre's government confirmed that "armed bands" were indeed operating in southern Chad with the aim of destabilizing the country, "either for their own benefit or that of Libya, it was recalled in Bangui. Meanwhile, the mass exodus to the CAR has considerably decreased over the past few days because of the desire of the CAR authorities to cooperate with Mr Habre's regime in its fight against "the rebellion," the same sources indicated. Measures have been taken to repulse the Chadians seeking refuge in the CAR. Moreover, the troops in charge of watching the Chadian-CAR border, which is hundreds of kilometers long, have been reinforced to ensure a better control [words indistinct] and enable Mr Habre to launch military operations in southern Chad from CAR bases.

This problem of the threat of the permeability of the Chadian-CAR border was, besides, the main topic of the recent discussions in Ndjamena between Mr Habre and CAR Interior Minister Lieutenant Colonel Christophe Grelombe. It was stated in Bangui that Ndjamena's concern in this regard is justified, especially because less than 2 months ago, about 30 soldiers of the Democratic Revolutionary Council [CDR] hostile to Mr Habre's regime were intercepted at Birao in the extreme north of the CAR. This group of soldiers came from eastern Chad with their arms and, after passing through Sudan, were probably heading toward southern Chad. These CDR soldiers are now about to be expelled to the People's Republic of Congo. They are now in the gendarmery offices in Bangui but are receiving the assistance of the High Commission for Refugees. About 30 opponents of the Habre regime sought refuge in the CAR last June, it was recalled by reliable sources in the CAR capital. This group, which was composed mostly of officers of southern origin close to Colonel Kamougue, was also quickly expelled to Brazzaville. Not long after, however, many of these officers of southern origin were able to reach northern Chad via Libya, it was learned in Bangui.

Moreover, according to a list drawn up by the regional authorities, 4,200 Chadian refugees are now gathered in Paoua, a town situated northeast of Bouar, some 40 km from the Chadian-CAR border. Reliable sources in Bangui have indicated that it is possible that this figure has been deliberately increased in order to obtain maximum food aid from the High Commission for Refugees. Besides, representatives of this organization will go to Paoua very soon in order to assess the future aid to the refugees.

Finally, the CAR authorities are detaining in Bangui Ousmane Gam, a former close aide of Hissein Habre, who has become a rebel. In May 1983 he escaped from prison in Guereda in eastern Chad where he had been in detention for almost 2 years. On his arrival in the CAR, Ousmane Gam, who is about 40, asked the country's authorities for political asylum. He was refused, however, and was detained at the Bangui security center. Ousmane Gam, whose political extradition may be officially requested, is accused of common law offenses by the Chadian authorities, and this explains the CAR attitude toward him, it was stated in Bangui. Observers in the CAR have stressed that his possible transfer to Ndjamena is likely to arouse some interest.

CHAD

Explosion at National Radio Station Reported

AB261625 Paris AFP in French 1500 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 26 Sep (AFP) — Reports from the Chadian capital said on Monday that an attempt was made Sunday evening on the transmitting station of the Chadian national radio situated at Gredia near Ndjamena, causing no serious damage.

According to eyewitnesses, a low-intensity explosion occurred at about 2000 local time. The explosion cut two cables that support an antenna, but the antenna did not fall. The radio was able to continue its programming despite the explosion.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Address to MPR Central Committee Session

AB251155 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1145 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Address by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko to the closing session of the seventh ordinary session of the MPR Central Committee on 24 September in Kinshasa — recorded]

[Text] Members of the Central Committee: We have arrived at the end of our seventh ordinary session. For the past 5 days we have assessed the entire economic and political situation prevail-

ing in our country. Everyone remembers the meeting of the sixth ordinary session of the Central Committee. We discussed topics relating to the reassertion of the MPR's leadership role. We did this at a time when the party seemed to be running out of wind, at a time when the spirit of the MPR seemed to be gradually becoming weaker. We took the opportunity to proclaim publicly and loudly our adherence to the values on which our (?social and political systems) are founded. And the importance of the sixth session was recognized by everyone.

The seventh session, which will soon close, has also taken place at a time I consider decisive for Zaire with regard to the economic and political level. At the economic level, the basic policy option that we adopted is, as you know, free trade. Central Committee Decision No 07/CC/81 of 8 June 1981 asserted this option. Therefore, our economic activity is based on this new policy. On the other hand, since the third ordinary MPR congress in December 1982, we have taken a fresh look at the economic activity in our country. I announced at the end of this congress that 1983 would be characterized by rigor in all of our actions. Concerning rigor, I think I can say that we have practiced it up to now. In fact since January it has been the key word in the administration of public property. All we have to do is look at the administration of the budget.

Knowing the size, the complexity, and the obstacles of the task we had to carry out, I also made a patriotic appeal to all my people by stating as follows: When the need to redress the economy leads us to adopt measures that seem tough and even upopular, I will ask all militants, whether or not they are cadres and regardless of the institution or sector to which they belong to understand these measures and to strongly support them in the paramount interest of country and only in the interest of our country.

I think the time has come to call once again on the patriotism and on the revolutionary discipline of all MPR militants. In fact, taking into consideration our performance in the first half of this year and of the possibility of signing another agreement with the IMF, a series of economic and financial measures were adopted and announced by the executive council meeting of 9 September. These decisions, which are part of the comprehensive agreement, also affect mainly the exchange rate of the Zairian currency, the pricing policy of basic commodities and fuel, and the management of foreign currency.

I am a responsible head of state. I am leader of 30 million people, including fathers, mothers, children, the elderly, workers, civil servants, farmers, students, teachers, and soldiers. In short, as I have always said, I am a leader of men not sheep. I must acknowledge that the terms of the agreements with the IMF are tough, although it is true that the program is only for 15 months and although it is also true that at end of this period, if the program is properly and rigorously implemented, it will entail brilliant results for our economy and for the well-being of our people.

Meanwhile, I acknowledge that it is a bitter pill to swallow, but there is no other alternative but to take it. At the right time, we will, with our foreign partners who are involved in the implementation of this program, make a general and realistic assessment of the situation. If necessary, pledges, compromises, and compensations will be envisaged. This is because, and I repeat, I am a leader of men not sheep.

Very often when we subject ourselves to the constraints of these kinds of unpopular programs, needless to say our foreign partners congratulate us and admire our political courage. That is good. But it would be better if they understood that these kinds of programs can only be envisaged in a country where the people are behind their leader because they trust him; in a country like Zaire where the people believe in the ideals adopted by their entire political system as a result of a long, hard, and permanent campaign of information and persuasion and through the continued transmission of mobilizing values; and finally, in a country where the people want to remain deeply attached to their national unity, to peace, and to security, which constitute the only platform and the basis for safeguarding their activities.

I also strongly hope that we will be understood when we proclaim our intransigence concerning our political options and the system of government that we have freely chosen to achieve this platform. In Zaire, we have succeeded through the system of a one-party state represented by the MPR. I would not like to philisophize on the concept of a one-party state. I simply want to observe that through the system of a one-party state we are more able to exalt the virtues of unity and peace. That is why in this regard, I can strongly stress that we will always be intransigent. Why do I have to stress this? On 19 May I proclaimed a general amnesty. I want to make clear that this was a free, conscious decision made with the hope that a new page would be turned in the political history of our country and to enable the Zairian citizens living in exile to return to their homeland. At the domestic level, the prison doors were opened widely. There was great hope for everyone. All earnest observers appreciated the importance of our decision. And 4 months after this proclamation I still believe I was right.

Since then I have continued to listen to the people and to observe the situation. And what have I observed? Although some understood the meaning of the amnesty, some pretending to have strong foreign support decided in their own way to revert to agitation: an incident here, several actions there, a meeting in a bar or among a small group of people. I have observed everything, telling myself, (?it is a joke). But from today Saturday, 24 September, the joke is over. The manifesto of Nsele, our major charter, is clear and [words indistinct]. The freedom of the individual must not lead to anarchy in the state [words indistinct]. The authority of the state cannot be questioned; the government should not step back when faced with groups representing particular interests or opinions. [Words indistinct] will exercise its authority throughout the country's territory. The MPR, the state party, is the constitutional authority. It must govern, consolidate its activities, and not be subjugated and even more important, it must not capitulate to (?political, economic, and financial groups) in our country. We will not accept the slightest confusion in our country from whatever quarter it comes. All those who think they can continue to challenge authority will have me to deal with.

I am tough each time I have to defend the fundamental values which condition the survival of the Zairian people. Since 1965 whether in joy or in sorrow, difficulty or success, we have always

developed and maintained our strong belief in national unity, the authentic unity, which is not a mere collection of beliefs or particular interests but a union of feelings and emotions, a merging of interests in the global awareness of our common objectives.

The special framework which we all discovered 18 years ago to achieve, consolidate, and perpetuate this unity is no other than the MPR. My question is: On which Zairians are some trying to imprint a new concept of unity or social progress 18 years later? Of which unity is it when some embittered and tribalistic individuals agree to form a simple association of public wrongdoers with the single aim of causing harm? It is plain that they are a band of outlaws, and I promise you that, henceforth, they will be treated as such. The Zairian people do not have a short memory. In the country's political history, the people know these hangmen of yesterday, these very people who once occupied top political posts and who were only able to create confusion. The people of today are able to recognize these hangmen of yesterday. Yesterday when they occupied high political posts, they proved to be incapable of any good action; today these evil-minded individuals believe they can rediscover hot water, or invent again the steam engine, or be taken seriously. [applause] I say that these achievements do not make an individual a serious individual.

During this seventh ordinary session the Central Committee examined this issue and made clear and strong decisions. The MPR militants are all peaceful and hardworking. They have to be protected from subversion, deception, and demobilization. All competent services of the country, whether they are the specialized branches of the party or the special services for ensuring state security, are as of today called upon to double their vigilance and to revise if need be their working method to disarm all these agitators in order to jealously preserve the precious gains of the revolution.

As far as I am concerned, as the constitutional guarantor of peace and the unity of this country, I will at all cost put an end to any kind of agitation that will arise in Zaire. Democracy, freedom, and human rights will never serve as excuses for anyone to establish anarchy and irresponsibility in our country. And as Article 20 of the Constitution recalls, "each Zairian has the responsibility of ensuring the smooth running of MPR activities. It is his duty to support the revolution, to defend its gains, and to safeguard national unity and territorial intergrity by being constantly vigilant."

Therefore, through the preservation of our gains, that is, unity, dignity, and peace in the ardor of our revolutionary faith and in our strong determination to achieve economic recovery, we will make the Zaire of our ancestors a great country, a prosperous country, and a country worthy of better hopes. MPR oye, [Zairian shout of encouragement] Zaire oye.

In accordance with Article 43 of the internal regulations of the Central Committee, I declare the work of the seventh ordinary MRP session closed. Thank you. [applause]

Belgian Secretary Arrives on Working Visit

AB261345 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Francois-Xavier de Donnea, Belgian secretary of state for development cooperation, arrived in Kinshasa yesterday from Brussels on a 15-day working visit which will take him to the interior. Upon arrival yesterday evening he discussed with newsmen relations between Beglium and Zaire.

[Begin recording] [Donnea] I believe our relations are good. During my last visit in July, I could only spend 3 and 1/2 days in Zaire, a very short visit. I, therefore, wanted an occasion to return to Zaire to visit the interior, to talk to Zairians, and to listen to the Belgian technical assistants working here.

[Unidentified reporter] This is the first time someone in your position has shown any interest in the countryside. What is the aim of your visit to the interior?

[Donnea] This is probably due to my concern for firsthand information. I am a [words indistinct] and I only believe what I see. I want to know the reality of the Zairian situation, and I want to see for myself the achievements of our technical assistants in order to have a realistic and pragmatic view of the Zairian situation and to determine the possibilities of making our cooperation more efficient.

[Reporter] We have been hearing of strikes in Belgium. I hope it will not affect relations between our two countries.

[Donnea] I do not think so. I think the Belgian Government has been quite firm, tactful, impartial, and [word indistinct], and I think the situation in Belgium is returning to normal. This is the reason why I came here without being very concerned. [end recording]

GHANA

Japanese Grants Totalling $3.3 Million Reported

AB262115 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Japan is giving Ghana two grants totalling $3.3 million. The first grant of $2.54 million is for the purchase of rice as food aid to Ghana. And the second grant of $820,000 will be used to buy fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and equipment for the Upper and Volta regional development programs. Agreements to this effect were signed in Accra today by the secretary of foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and the Japanese ambassador to Ghana, Mr Nakano. The secretary recalled that in 1980-1981, Japan granted Ghana aid of $3.3 million for food and equipment. Last month, Japan provided yet another aid of $4.75 million for fishing on the Volta Lake. Mr Nakano hoped the aid would enable Ghana to solve some of its food problems and also to help increase food production. The envoy pointed out that despite Japan's economic constraint, aid to developing countries during the past 10 years has increased considerably.

IVORY COAST

President Receives Congo President Sassou-Nguesso

AB251030 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] The president received yesterday afternoon at his private residence in (Marne la Coquette), a Paris suburb, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the president of the People's Republic of Congo. The two heads of state held talks for nearly 2 hours in the presence of Congolese Foreign Affairs Minister Pierre Nze, the Congolese ambassador to France, and Dr (Gaston Mobutu), the Congolese honorary consul to the Ivory Coast.

NIGERIA

President Shagari Visits FRG, Meets With Kohl

For DPA coverage of President Mallam Alhaji Shehu Shagari's short visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, including his talks on economic questions and his view of the Chadian situation, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 27 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TOGO

New FRG Ambassador Presents Credentials

AB270825 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Peter Scholz, the new West German ambassador to Togo, who arrived in the country 24 hours ago, yesterday presented his credentials to General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the president of the republic. The ceremony took place in the presidential palace. Interior Minister Lacle represented Foreign Minister Akakpo-Ahianyo. The ceremony was attended also by Gbegnon Amegboh, minister delegate to the presidency of the republic in charge of information, posts, and telecommunications.

In a statement to the press after the ceremony, Peter Scholz emphasized that relations between Togo and West Germany are excellent as demonstrated by the speed with which he was received by President Eyadema only a few hours after his arrival in Togo. Talking about the cooperation between our two countries, he promised to strengthen it in a constructive and friendly spirit. He disclosed that his discussions with Gen Eyadema centered on bilateral and regional problems of interest to all countries attached to the defense of peace, stability, and economic progress. In this regard, he stressed the very decisive role played by President Eyadema to facilitate a rapprochement between all people who love peace, justice, and freedom. Mr Scholz said that through his policy of mediation in several conflicts, the Togolese head of state has achieved great prestige in the community of nations, particularly in West Germany.

The West German diplomat recalled that next year, Togo and West Germany will celebrate the 100th anniversary of their relations established thanks to the peace pact signed in 1884 between the German explorer, Nachtigal, and King Mlapa III of Togoville. Concerning this anniversary celebration, Mr Scholz disclosed that a West German-Togolese joint commission will be set up to prepare a common program.

We would like to recall that the new West German ambassador, who is 53, and who has a doctorate degree in political science, has had a rich and varied career. He represented his country in several countries. His preceding post was Antananarivo in the Malagasy Republic.

UPPER VOLTA

Head of State Sankara Discusses Internal Situation

Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Head of state Captain Thomas Sankara last Friday granted an interview to the radio station Africa No 1. This interview, which lasted about 45 minutes, has already been broadcast by the station. In it, the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] discussed several questions concerning the political situation in Africa and in our country. Yesterday, we broadcast a large part of the interview devoted to the political situation in Africa. I now propose to you an excerpt devoted to our internal situation. In this excerpt, the comrade president answered our colleague of Africa No 1 who — after recalling the dates of 7 November, 17 May, and 4 August — wanted to know the motives behind the 4 August revolution. He wanted to know whether this seizure of power by the comrade president was motivated by political ambition or by the defense of an ideal.

[Begin recording] [Sankara] I must say that the three dates you have mentioned — 7 November 1982, 17 May 1982, and 4 August 1983 — are very important landmarks in the history of

Upper Volta. On 7 November 1982, we witnessed the affirmation of a desire for a change and the launching of a process aimed at making the masses in Upper Volta more aware of their responsibilities. Through this process, the people have begun to recover the freedom of speech to which they aspired in order to be able to define and defend their interests. Gradually, the people have become aware of what they really represent. Following the antipopular and reactionary coup d'etat perpetrated on 17 May with the support of imperialism, we witnessed an attempt by some people to stop a process supported by all sincere, patriotic, progressive, and democratic citizens. I said that they made an attempt because they did not succeed. The attempt failed woefully and thus demonstrated that one can rise up against a man but one cannot successfully oppose an entire people. On 4 August, the progressive forces, the civilians, the militarymen, the patriots, the democrats, and the revolutionaries rejected imperialist domination as well as the autocratic, antipopular, and reactionary authority that had been exercised in Upper Volta since 17 May, an authority which was, besides, almost nonexistent — a puppet authority. After rejecting this humiliation of Upper Volta, these forces reassumed power and even went beyond what was initiated on 7 November 1982, that is the People's Salvation Council [CSP].

On 4 August 1983, these forces set up the CNR and Captain Thomas Sankara's appointment as head of state on that occasion was simply the expression of the will of the people — a people who have defined a mission and entrusted it to us. We accept and assume this mission as a responsible revolutionary [words indistinct]. It is service to the people that matters. You know Capt Thomas Sankara's personal ambitions as well as his personal limits. He has received a mission from his people just as some other people have been entrusted with equally extremely important missions by the Upper Voltan people. If we had had ambitions, we would have achieved them long before 4 August and 7 November. When the opportunity was offered to us, we took the risk of expressing our opposition to those who offered us this opportunity because we were not ideologically in agreement with these people who tried to make us join their political movement.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, before 4 August — that is if we ignore the period between your arrest and 4 August — you were the prime minister of former President Ouedraogo. What do you think about the period during which you were prime minister?

[Sankara] We believed that we had an ideal but we knew right from the beginning that the CSP did not correspond in any way with this ideal. The corrective measures we wanted to introduce — such as the appointment of a prime minister and the fixing of a 2-year deadline at the end of which we would return to our barracks — demonstrated our desire to hand over power which, in fact, could not satisfy us because the CSP wanted to work sincerely in order to liberate the people of Upper Volta, to restore to them their rights, and to help them to defend their achievements in a conscious and resolute manner and because the faction to which the former President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo belonged and still belongs was engaged in acts of duping. The main aim of this reformist faction was to divert the masses from their objectives, win their support, and under the guise of a progressive regime, make it possible for the reactionary forces to dominate Upper Volta better in the interest of imperialism. My criticism, therefore, is that the CSP did not have the courage to clearly state Upper Volta's problems and to solve the contradictions then existing between the majority of the people, that is the hard-working masses, and a minority of exploiters, with whom some members of the CSP were closely associated. We were, therefore, a member of a heterogeneous regime, a regime that should necessarily eliminate some of its factions and members. We were eliminated but we think that this elimination fortunately contributed to the advent of an anti-imperialist awareness at the level of the people of Upper Volta.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, what is the present political situation in Upper Volta? Do you feel that the entire people of Upper Volta are following you on this path?

[Sankara] Listen, although your visits to Upper Volta are very brief, I would have liked to ask you journalists what you feel. You have gone around in Ouagadougou. What did you feel and what did you observe? Are the people following us? I don't know. But are the people of Upper Volta happy to have freedom of speech? Are the people of Upper Volta happy to be able to say here what people in some other countries dare not say? Are the people of Upper Volta happy to be able to unmask their enemies and fight resolutely against them, whereas people in some other countries cannot do this? I think the answer is yes and this is very important. Perhaps the people are following us. If this is so, this would mean that we are applying a policy of struggle for the liberation of mentalities, the liberation of the Upper Voltan citizen, and the restoration of his dignity. This would also mean that the people would stop following us whenever we stop conducting this struggle in a responsible manner. We must therefore affirm that it is not us that the people are following. Policies have been laid down and anyone who tries to oppose these policies will find himself in opposition to the people and will be treated as an enemy of the people.

[Unidentified reporter] In this condition, what is the fate being reserved for the former leaders?

[Sankara] I have met with the leaders of all the former political parties and I told them that the revolution has room for everyone. We have dissolved all the political parties. As far as we are concerned, we no longer want these political parties that conducted in this country a so-called democracy, a bourgeois democracy, that is, a democracy in the service of a minority who knew how to benefit from it in order to further its policy of domination and obscurantism to the detriment of a majority who had no right to know about the country's political problems [words indistinct]. We no longer want the type of democracy conducted by these political parties. Upper Volta has always been presented abroad as a country of democracy and freedom of opinion. This was a veritable masquerade as well as an international plot hatched against the people of Upper Volta in order to deaden their awareness and to dominate them better. We have, therefore, brushed the political parties aside. We have told their former leaders that there is room for them to work for the benefit of the revolution, if they wish. But they did not want to. They can (?maintain) their positions provided they do not oppose the revolution, because the revolution would combat them with the greatest energy and with revolutionary vigor — a vigor that

would befit the scope of the actions they might be led to launch against the people of Upper Volta. We would not have any mercy in this regard. However, we are entirely willing to (?cooperate) with them. Some of them give us the impression — I cannot be categorical at this stage — that they are abandoning their former positions in order to conform with the new situation. I hope that our impression will be confirmed.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, you have talked about revolution, about revolutionaries, about reactionaries, about a struggle against the enemies of the people and perhaps even within the country. Are you afraid that you may finally become the president of a section of the people of Upper Volta opposed to another section of the people?

[Sankara] No, I am not afraid of that. I am aware of the fact that I cannot be the president of all the people of Upper Volta as far ideology is concerned. As far as administration is concerned, I am certainly the president of all the people of Upper Volta. But as far as ideology is concerned, I am not the president of all the people because all the people do not support our ideals. We have political enemies who are opposed to the path we have chosen. We have no illusions. The main thing, however, is to be on the side of the majority. The main thing is to be on the side of the popular masses who are represented in Upper Volta by the large rural population, the nascent working class, the pupils and students, the intellectuals belonging more or less to the petty bourgeoisie, and the patriotic military men. This is the majority to which we belong and we are aware of the fact that a minority can oppose us and politically disagree with us.

[Unidentified reporter] Is this why there are many people in the street who are carrying arms?

[Sankara] No, this is not exactly why. In the past, the minority dominated the majority although they had no arms. This is because the people had become submissive. But today, we are in the stage of consolidation of the regime which demands that we take appropriate security measures. This is understandable.

And Upper Volta is not the only country in which this is happening. This is also the case elsewhere. What we want to demonstrate to the people is that the defense of the fatherland is not a problem for the soldiers alone. The defense of the fatherland is first of all a problem for the people. One does not defend a country with an army. One defends a country with a people, and as long as this doctrine of defense is not understood, the army is utilized exactly like mercenaries are utilized: specialists of war paid to make war and to whom it is forbidden to supply correct political information aimed at arousing their awareness. We must say that a soldier without political consciousness is a potential criminal.

We say that in our country the soldiers are militants or civilians in uniform and the civilians are soldiers in civilian dress; as a good militaryman would say, they are militants on leave. A people must learn the profession of arms in order to be able to defend themselves against both internal and external enemies. If our revolution has the support of the people inside the country and perhaps also outside the country, this would inevitably (?scare) our enemies who, in the past, turned Upper Volta into a land in their service whose wealth they robbed and the labor of whose inhabitants they exploited. The enemies also thrived on the ignorance and destitution of the masses of Upper Volta. These enemies cannot understand or tolerate the advent of a regime to liberate the people. We have therefore taken these measures so that the people of Upper Volta may be ready to confront them if they ever attempt any operation against our revolution.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, one can observe on coming to Ouagadougou that there are many revolutionary and very enthusiastic youth — at least since 4 August. Are you not afraid of being overwhelmed by this enthusiasm? In other words, what means do you have to enable you to control the state apparatus?

[Sankara] Yes, it is true that we can be overwhelmed by the numerous youth, some of whom are new converts with boisterous zeal — new converts who are euphoric and dreaming about a romantic revolution. This is true but we must make it clear that for the time being we allow the expression of this overwhelming enthusiasm. Why? This is because we are aware that our country achieved a so-called independence almost 25 years ago that was in the past the affair of only a minority to the detriment of the masses. Now that freedom has been restored to the people of Upper Volta after so many years of domination, exploitation, victimization, and oppression, one cannot avoid an explosion of (?happiness because of the) liberation. A revolution in white gloves can be conceived only by people who, in fact, are not very much interested in it. [as heard] A revolution in the interest of the people implies the liberation of instincts and this liberation may sometimes result in excesses. After the awareness of the masses has been mobilized, we will be able to organize better all these young revolutionaries and all those who have joined the revolution because of their conviction and instinct, as well as a sincere desire for freedom and democracy. We are in control of the state apparatus and we are controlling it even better because we are making the Upper Voltan people aware of their responsibilities. When people are not aware of their responsibilities, the state apparatus only controls itself. A price controller controls commodity prices, a customs controller controls customs officers, and a police inspector controls policemen [words indistinct]. [Passage indistinct] This is why I say that these elements will agree among themselves to the detriment of the masses. Should a customs inspector have the sole responsibility of controlling customs officers. No! Class solidarity exists. Class solidarity demands that elements of the same bourgeoisie should help one another. When elements of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie commit a crime, there is no doubt that they can count on the support of the bourgeois elements of the Justice Department while the latter can count on the support of the bourgeois elements of the apparatus of repression traditionally represented by the army and the police. The courts would discharge and acquit them. It is not the richest people who are in prison. It is the poorest people who are in prison and yet the laws are very clear. If anyone has the possibility of corrupting the entire people of Upper Volta by providing them with the material goods they may need, so much the better. We would encourage this kind of corrupter. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, everybody has been talking about national unity on the continent. Do you think that the revolution can bring about national unity in Upper Volta?

[Sankara] The revolution can bring about national unity in Upper Volta because the ills that Upper Voltans are suffering do not come from the regions or the ethnic groups or tribes. One can be a Mossi in Upper Volta but suffer the same neocolonialist domination and the same imperialist domination as he suffers from the oppression of local puppets of this imperialism, in the same manner that a Groumanche, a Pheul, or a Bobo, etcetera suffers these ills. Unity can be brought about on the basis of material and moral interests. Unity is not brought about on the basis of tribalistic and regionalistic concepts — which are also the concepts cleverly used by our enemies in Upper Volta and in all other regions of Africa and elsewhere to divide us, to better direct us, and to divert our attention from true struggles. Thus, Africans under the same domination, suffering from the same ills, experiencing the same contradictions — lack of hygiene, lackof educational infrastructures for their children — Africans w h o have to trek 15 kms before finding dirty water to drink, notice that, under their noses, other Africans — of course a minority — import drinking water from overseas. Instead of these suffering Africans fighting the common enemies, what happens? They are told that they are from different tribes and that such tribes are historically superior to others. They are told that such tribes are inferior to others, thereby breeding animosities that have caused serious damage to Africa. In our country, the revolution views the problem in (?simple) terms. [Words indistinct] those serving the interests of the people cannot be in the camp of the exploiting and oppressing minority. Those serving the interests of the minority, exploiting and oppressing the people, cannot be in the camp of the people, no matter their origins, their regions, their religions, no matter whether they are soldiers, men, or women, young or old.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Senegalese Minister, Message

MB270510 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, this afternoon received a personal message from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. Senegalese Minister of Youth and Sports Francois Bob, who arrived in Luanda today, conveyed the message, the contents of which are unknown. It is worth recalling that Angola and Senegal have maintained diplomatic relations since 16 February 1982. Senegalese President Abdou Diouf received in Dakar 3 days ago Angolan Ambassador to Gabon Dombele Bernardo, to whom he expressed the solidarity of the Senegalese people and government and also condemned the U.S. policy of linking the issue of Namibian independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The Senegalese minister came from Zaire, where he was on a working visit.

ANGOP Accuses RSA of Sabotaging Railroad

AB261800 Luanda ANGOP in French 1350 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Namibe, 26 Sep (ANGOP) — As a result of an explosion of a mine planted by a South African commando group on the railroad between Lubango, the headquarters of Huila Province, and Namibe (Mocamedes), 4 people were wounded while 4 railroad cars carrying oil and 14 others carrying merchandise, as well as 2 locomotives were derailed on Friday. Military sources explained that the incident occurred 60 km from Lubango and that the mine that caused the derailment of this train was originally set to destroy a passenger train that was scheduled to be there at that particular moment. Informed sources asserted that the train, which was sabotaged by a South African commando group, was carrying a large quantity of rice, beans, sugar, oil, and other essential commodities for the use of the people of Huila, Cunene, and Cuando Cubango Provinces. This crude act by the Pretoria regime was given air cover by helicopters from the South African Air Force.

About 1 and 1/2 months ago the racists of Pretoria tried to blast the same railroad in the Caraculo area. This attempt failed due to the vigilance of the people and the early intervention of the Angolan Armed Forces who succeeded in putting to flight the enemy forces. It has also been reported that the necessary steps have been taken to repair this railroad covering almost 200 meters.

UNITA Radio Warns of Intensified Offensive

MB261641 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The UNITA drive toward Luanda where the ringleaders of the gang of sellouts of the MPLA are headquartered is continuing. After operations in the Provinces of Cuanza Sul, Malanje, and Cuanza Norte, which we have already reported in our recent programs, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] with the support and participation of the entire people, who are being martyed by the Cubans, are ever ready and resolved to go all the way in the irreversible march to Luanda.

The intensity of the UNITA forces' attacks and the extent and depth of the actions of UNITA guerrillas can no longer be kept a secret. The enemy in their agony cannot hide their concern about the firm and steady advance of UNITA forces toward their hideouts in the north of the country.

Thus, after the destruction of the strategic Salazar Bridge over the Cuanza River, which links Malanje with Mussende, the attack on Quitapa, and the later destruction of the bridge on the Lui River situated between Quitapa and Malanje on 20 September the so-called national radio of Angola, referring to reports supplied to it by ANGOP, reported the attack by UNITA forces carried out on the bridge over the Lui River at Xa-Muteba municipality in the so-called Lunda Norte Province.

An attack on a column of vehicles moving in the area claimed the lives of many members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and inflicted injuries on a large number of enemy personnel.

We once again call on the population not to be misled by the disinformation propaganda carried out by the MPLA warlords. The country is at war. There is no security anywhere. The Provinces of Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huila, Moxico, Bie, Huambo, Benguela, Lunda, Malanje, Cuanza Sul, and Cuanza Norte are under merciless fire. There is no security on the roads. There is no security on the railways. There is no security in industrial areas.

UNITA forces, which are ever advancing toward Luanda, Uige, and Zaire, have instructions from the leadership of the armed forces and the party to destroy the economic infrastructure of the enemy. Accordingly, military targets include bridges, roads, railways, dams, and concentration camps, where the MPLA and the Cubans are torturing our people. Military targets to be destroyed also include the most reactionary leaders of the MPLA, FAPLA, and the organizations in their service.

The people must not travel on the roads or railways. The offensive is continuing, and the FALA will go all the way in their mission to destroy the infrastructure which gives life to the enemy, the enemy who is killing us and exploiting our people, the Russian and Cuban invaders, and the traitorous MPLA and FAPLA warlords.

The intensification of combat actions throughout the national territory in general and the actions in the Provinces of Lunda, Malanje, Cuanza Sul, and Cuanza Norte in particular demonstrate perfectly the determination of our glorious FALA and our people in the irreversible march to Luanda. Aware of the desperate maneuvers of the enemy, let us all dedicate ourselves to the task of national liberation in order to add our efforts to those of the brave and fearless FALA combatants who are clearing the last road on the way to Luanda, our destination.

On Luanda radio, in ANGOP, and in the speeches of the warlords, one in fact hears the dogs barking. However, this has always been the case while the caravan passes by. The struggle triumphs.

AFP: UNITA Claims 137 Government Soldiers Killed

NC261430 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Lisbon, Sept 26 (AFP) — The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) claimed today to have killed 137 members of the Angolan Army and 47 Cubans last week in fighting in five of the country's provinces.

The South African-backed rebels led by Jonas Savimbi said in a statement here that the clashes took place from September 20 to 23 in Malanje, Lunda, Bie, Cuanza Sul and Cuando Cubango Provinces.

UNITA forces at the same time destroyed 56 military vehicles and shot down an MI-8 helicopter and two planes — a MIG-17 and an Antonov, the statement said.

The statement added that 11 rebels had been killed in the fighting, 26 were wounded and three missing.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO's Nujoma Links Cease-Fire to UN Resolution

MB270939 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] President of SWAPO Sam Nujoma who is in Belgrade has said that only the application of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council can lead to an authentic decolonization and the long-sought independence of Namibia. SWAPO is ready to sign a cease-fire agreement with South Africa if the Pretoria racist regime unconditionally followed UN Resolution 435, Sam Nujoma said.

The president of SWAPO once again rejected all attempts to link the issue of Namibian independence with the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angola. The Pretoria racist regime clings to the provocative idea, launched by the United States, of relating these two incompatible problems to delay Namibia's attaining independence.

SOUTH AFRICA

Prime Minister Announces Housing Program for Whites

MB270801 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has announced that the government is to spend 200 million rand on housing for whites. Opening the Cape National Party's Congress at George, Mr Botha said the money would be used to solve the problems and relieve the backlog associated with the shortage of housing for whites. He said the money would be spent on the purchase of land and the creation of infrastructures, the building of core housing at the lowest possible cost for people in the lower income groups, the supply of funds to local authorities to provide conventional low-cost housing, and greater financial help to housing utility companies. More money would also be made available for the accommodation of the elderly. Mr Botha said the minister of community development, Mr Pen Kotze, would reveal more details about the project at a later stage.

Mr Botha announced that representatives of the public and private sectors would meet in Pretoria on 28 November to discuss ways of dealing with inflation. He said that while the inflation rate had declined to about 12 percent for the past year, it was still too high. The government was aware of the effects of inflation not only on society, but also on South Africa's competitive position in the world. Mr Botha said a joint effort by the state and the private sector was needed to deal with the problem.

Mr Botha outlined the achievements of the government during the 5 years since he became prime minister and said South Africa was now in a position to withstand and survive a total oil boycott against it. He said that the government had managed to keep its promise of a clean administration, the maintenance of peace and order, and the economic development of the country. The public service had been rationalized, the working conditions of officials had been improved, an advocate general had been appointed to stamp out corruption, and security had been assured in the military arena.

Official Discloses IMF 'Pressure' for Repayment

MB250618 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Discreet pressure is being exerted on South Africa to repay the 1 billion rand loan it made from the IMF last year in the wake of the announcement by the IMF that it is halting negotiations on any new loans because of its financial position. This has been disclosed by the governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, in Washington where he is to attend the IMF annual meeting this week. He has told our special representative that the view is that South Africa, unlike many other countries, could easily replace the loan with private loans.

SWAZILAND

Queen Receives Mozambique, Tanzanian Envoys

MB270945 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The first fully pledged Mozambican ambassador and the Tanzanian high commissioner to Swaziland, Mr Daniel Magaia and Mr Ali Saidi Mchumo, today presented their credentials to the queen mother and regent, Ntombi, at Kamyamazane Royal Residence, commonly known as Phondo.

Presenting his letter of credence, Mr Magai said the president and the people of Mozambique highly cherished the warm friendship prevailing between the two countries. He said as the first ambassador of his country in Swaziland, he will try his best

to further strengthen the friendship existing between the two countries for the benefit of our people.

The Tanzania high commissioner expressed the grief of the people of Tanzania for the untimely death of His Majesty King Sobhuza II. He praised the late king's heralded leadership, which has seen Swaziland attaining independence without bloodshed. He said under the king's leadership Swaziland has enjoyed untold peace and stability and become famous in the international community. He also applauded the existing friendship between Swaziland and Tanzania. He said the two countries have trade links as members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC.

The two diplomats also paid a courtesy call on the authorized person, Prince Sozisa, at Nkanini, and the minister for foreign affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini, at Parliament House this morning.

In another development, the Zambian high commissioner to Swaziland, Mr Cox Sikumba, called on Her Majesty the Queen Regent Ntombi to deliver a special message from President Kenneth Kaunda. The president is seeking heads of SADCC member-states approval on the postponement of this year's SADCC summit due to be held in Lusaka in November to January next year.

Bhekimpi on Political Disputes, Border Commission
MB261021 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 26 Sep 83 p 16

[By Mandla Magagula]

[Excerpt] The Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has warned people should not involve themselves in political disputes.

The Prime Minister told the Lavumisa community that it was known and very clear that the future king was Prince Makhosetive.

He was speaking at the official opening of the Ndabazezwe Secondary School on Saturday.

"The nation knows that our future King will be Prince Makhosetive," Prince Bhekimpi said. "The Queen Regent as already announced is Queen Ntombi. Anyone disputing this has no right whatsoever to do that."

The Prime Minister said any problems that arose would be solved by the elders of the nation. He assured everyone that everything was normal. There was no cause for anybody to panic.

Prince Bhekimpi told the gathering that Swaziland had already submitted its case for border adjustments to the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry into the Ingwavuma and parts of the Transvaal.

"South Africa, as you well know, was ready to give us our land; but Buthelezi and company interfered," the Prime Minister said. "We are waiting for the commission to finish its work," he added.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Announces Troop Deployment Along Zaire Border
MB261938 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] President Kaunda pledged in Kitwe today the Zambian troops deployed along the border with Zaire will effectively wipe out banditry being perpetrated by that country's nationals against Zambia. He said the troops were under strict instructions not to molest innocent Zairians but to wipe out banditry and smuggling of goods. He told a Kitwe public rally that the party and its government were concerned at the escalation of crime along the border with Zaire and had deployed troops to bring the situation under control.

will be increased. This unprecedented announcement underlines the seriousness of the security situation along the border, where last week a government driver was gunned to death and an employee of Refined Oil Products was also killed.

The president also said in Kitwe today that the party is geared to create conditions under which all Zambians will be able to play an active part in the affairs of the nation. The president said that under the party program of one-party participatory democracy conditions have been created under which all Zambians regardless of their status will contribute toward the shaping of the country's destiny.

Dr Kaunda called on Zambians to love one another if the country was to continue enjoying peace and stability, adding that love has cut across all racial, tribal, and other barriers. The president said this in an address to thousands of Kitwe residents, who welcomed him outside Jacaranda Lodge in Kitwe, where he went to open the region's party conference.

Further on Deployment
AB270845 Paris AFP in French 0756 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Lusaka, 27 September (AFP) — President Kaunda has deployed the Zambian Army along the Zairian border and has asked President Mobutu to take measures to ensure the cessation of the armed attacks and assassinations in Zambia which, according to him, are caused by Zairian soldiers.

The troop deployment along the border does not mean that the two countries are at war, but it is necessary to put a stop to the murders and the smuggling activities being carried out in Zambia by Zairians, Kenneth Kaunda declared in a speech delivered on Monday at Kitwe, a "Copperbelt" town situated not far from the Zairian border province of [words indistinct].

"Any Zairian soldier crossing the border to commit crimes will be mercilessly dealt with by the Zambian forces, affirmed the president [words indistinct] of the tension following the assassination about 10 days ago of two truck drivers whose vehicles were stolen at the border post [words indistinct]. The Zambians accuse Zairian bandits.

According to observers, the attacks are carried out in Zambia by Zairian soldiers who are not well paid or by criminals who buy their arms. Moreover, the same observers added that smuggling of emeralds illegally mined in that country has occurred.

Mundia in Trinidad Discusses Economic Problems

MB251030 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia has said lack of foreign exchange has caused grave economic problems for developing countries. He said this situation is encouraged by the domestic and foreign policies of developed nations, which have resulted in an inevitable change in financial organization and trade relations with other countries. The prime minister said this at a just ended Commonwealth annual ministers conference in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

Mr Mundia, who is also finance minister, said the IMF and the World Bank are currently unable to meet the needs of developing countries, and thus it is incorrect to say these countries are not facing liquidity problems. Finally, he said that the Reverend (Washington Muruwa) will attend the joint annual meeting of the World Bank, which starts this week.

Official Says Commission Task To Prevent Corruption

MB261038 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Head of operations of the anticorruption commission Leonard Norman said yesterday that the commission's major task is to prevent corrupt practices and not only to arrest those engaged in such graft. Speaking in Television Zambia's Sunday interview last night, Mr Norman said that the commission's major task was to detect corrupt practices and control those vulnerable to corruption with arrest and prosecution of culprits being a secondary priority. He said that the commission, which was formally established last December, was making steady progress and has investigated even top people in the private and government sectors. He said that corruption in Zambia was still within tolerable limits and should, with the establishment of the commission, be kept at a minimum.

ZIMBABWE

Closer Ties Between State, Private Sectors Urged

MB261906 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, has called for closer working relations between government and the private sector. Speaking at the opening of a packaging division extension at the Metal Box Company in Harare today, Comrade Muzenda said it is only through closer relations that the two can be fully partners in development.

Calling for better working relations between workers and the management, Comrade Muzenda criticized the colonial system, where there were gross inequalities in the distribution of incomes and wealth. He warned against some workers committees who retarded production by assuming the role of general managers.

Comrade Muzenda congratulated the company for completing 25 years of good service to the nation.

Minister Warns of Overstaffing in Public Service

MB240843 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] The minister of state in the prime minister's office responsible for public service, Mr Chris Andersen, has told Parliament that the time may come when the public service will have to be screened — if it is overstaffed with too many idling people. Mr Andersen, who was speaking during the debate of his ministry's vote, said investigations will be carried out in various ministries to find out how much staff they have. He pointed out that where it is discovered that some ministries are overstaffed with idle people efforts will be made to reduce the staff.

People's Militia Training Program Under Way

MB270734 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The government has embarked on a massive training program of people's militia throughout the country, and 4,000 have already been trained. Comrade William Ndangana, the deputy minister of defense reponsible for paramilitary training, said the exercises follow the completion of courses by 1,500 instructors who were now being deployed all over the country to train militia men. Comrade Ndangana told *The Herald* that training units have been established in seven provinces, except Matabeleland North and Harare, where similar programs will soon be under way. He said the government intends to train about 8,000 militia men before the end of the year. Comrade Ndangana said the militia men will work with the police and army, adding that they will continue to flex their muscles with discipline and honor to guard all strategic points and installations in the country.

Nkomo Addresses Political Rally 25 September

Calls for Talks

AB261322 Lagos NAN in English 1315 GMT 26 Sep 83

[By Adewale Fatona]

[Text] Gweru, (Zimbabwe), Sept. 26 (NAN) — The Zimbabwean opposition leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, yesterday in Gweru, near Harare, called for direct talks between the Zimbabwean Government and rebels to restore peace in the troubled Matabeleland Province. Addressing his first political rally since he returned from self exile in Britain last month, he told supporters of his Zimbabwe Africa Peoples Union (ZAPU) that he made the plea not as ZAPU leader but as a Zimbabwean.

The NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) correspondent in Harare reports that Mr. Nkomo, who fled Zimbabwe in March this year in the wake of government crackdown on dissidents in his Matabeleland political base, said that Zimbabweans should remind one another what they had struggled for independence since 1893. "We have got independence, but we do not seem to know how to use it," he said.

Mr. Nkomo, a member of Parliament for Midlands central, accused members of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) of intimidating people to vote for it. Speaking on the allegation that he and his party were supporting dissidents in Matabeleland, Mr. Nkomo reported: "It is tragic to be called a father of dissidents. How will I want to overthrow the very government I put in power?" he asked. "They (rebels) obviously have their grievances and the government should take the trouble to go out to the bush and find out what their grievances are."

Denounces ZANU 'Intolerance'
AB261445 Paris AFP in French 1325 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Harare, 26 Sep (AFP) — Zimbabwean opposition leader Joshua Nkomo denounced on Sunday "the intolerance" of ZANU (Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's party) toward minority political parties during his first public rally at Gweru (central Zimbabwe) since his return from Great Britain a month ago.

"The other political parties are not tolerated, although their rights have been enshrined in the Constitution," declared Mr Nkomo, who in addition called for national unity. Mr Nkomo considered that the electorate was forced to vote for ZANU during last week's local elections in the Tsholotsho district where the people voted by rallying themselves behind the chosen candidate under the supervision of the army. In the past the ZAPU often accused the government of preventing the holding of meetings and using the army, which launched antiguerrilla operations for several months in Matabeleland, ZAPU's stronghold, in order to discourage Mr Nkomo's supporters.

Most of ZANU's members come from the Shona majority ethnic group, whereas Mr Nkomo's party, ZAPU, [words indistinct] mainly comprises members of the Ddebele minority tribal group.

U.S. 'Kid Glove Handling' of Mugabe Deplored
MB261046 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is amazing how far mighty America will bend over backwards to placate one offensive little flea. In this case we refer to the kid glove handling of Robert Mugabe before and during his American trip. Obviously, the American President, Mr Reagan, was seeking black American votes by having Mugabe in America at all.

First, Mr Reagan sends the ultra-leftist, Howard Wolpe, to Zimbabwe to say nice things about the country and to compare it favorably with the rest of black Africa. Then we have the odious US ambassador to Harare, Mr Keeley, telling a press conference that Mugabe and ZANLA compared in many ways to General Washington and his Continental Army. How on earth even someone as myopic as Keeley can say that, we do not know.

The Continental Army under George Washington never blew up stores filled with their own people as ZANLA did with Woolworths in Harare, killing 11 people and wounding 26. The Continental Army never burned people alive in their huts as ZANLA did a hundred times. The Continental Army never slaughtered priests as ZANLA at St Paul's Mission in Musane. The Continental Army never raped and butchered innocent people as an instrument of terror, nor did it hack off top lips. ZANLA did on many occasions.

So please Mr Keeley, get your facts right. If you represent thinking, educated, middle-class America today, God help us all.

And finally we have the spectacle of Mugabe in Washington actually backing the mighty United States down on a number of issues and getting away with it. No mention publicly of his politics, his policies, his crimes, and his cruelty. Just the usual blah we have come to expect from politicians such as Mr Reagan, who are more intent on staying in power than recognizing the truth. We hope America is happy with the result.